



(Photo by Vaniman.)

BEST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PALI EVER MADE.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG

Serious Condition Of That Big City.

The Manila Times has the following: The last reports received from Hongkong indicate that that city is on the verge of another serious plague epidemic, such as visited the port in 1894, and which was followed by recrudescences in 1896 and 1897.

The last official report shows that for the week ending May 4th there were ninety-three cases and ninety-two deaths. A study of the official reports of the Hongkong Sanitary Board shows since January 30th at first a gradual and later a rapid increase in the number of cases. Commencing with the week ending January 30th, there were two cases; this gradually increased up to April 20th, when there were twenty-four cases in the week. The week following that there were sixty-five cases, and the last week ninety-three.

Hongkong's population is approximately that of Manila, our census showing about 250,000, and their 252,000. It is interesting, then, to note that last week's plague report for Manila shows a total of forty-one cases, less than half of Hongkong's number. It is a matter of further interest that Hongkong has declared a quarantine against Manila, while Manila has so far not observed this necessity with the neighboring port, but undoubtedly steps will be taken at an early date.

That Hongkong is in serious danger of a terrible epidemic, is evidenced by recent news in private correspondence. Two of the ninety-three cases reported for the week ending May 4th, were Europeans. Both were employees in the store of Watson & Co., druggists, who employ many Chinese. One of these has died, the other probably will. Just before being taken with the plague, the latter wrote to a friend in Manila, and referred to the plague as follows:

"We have been stunk out last week with a load of dead rats; they get under the floors and then peg out from plague, and then they begin to talk."

It is an established fact that rats are the most effective carriers of plague, and when it gets among them there is practically little hope of averting an epidemic. As the writer above describes, they die, and their rotting bodies diffuse the atmosphere with the germs. Not only this but the mosquitoes carry the disease germ from the rat to the person. It is the history of plague that when the rats begin to die in any number it is the signal for a violent spread. It is difficult to get rid of the rats, though every method of extinction in communities has been tried. The Manila Board of Health when the plague first appeared, and ever since, has been using great quantities of rat poison for the purpose of keeping the number down.

It is an unquestionable fact that the Chinese brought the first plague to Manila, which, up to three or four years ago was unknown here. Under the present circumstances the conditions in Hongkong are viewed with serious alarm in Manila, emphasizing strongly the necessity of a strict quarantine.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A cable to the Sun, from London, dated June 8, says: The Weekly Dispatch, which recently anticipated accurately several official announcements in regard to peace negotiations in South Africa says Lord Kitchener and General Botha, the Boer commander in chief, accompanied by two aids as witnesses, held a protracted conference a few miles from Standerton on June 5th, and arrived at a tentative settlement.

As honorable men they barrow, but he may not forget to pay his interest.

REVIEW OF MEETING

Lists of Winning Owners and Jockeys.

WINNING JOCKEYS.

	Starts.	Won.	Lost.	Pctg. of Wins.
McAuliffe	8	5	3	62.5
Thomas	10	4	6	40.0
Ross	8	3	5	37.5
Piggott	9	2	7	22.2
Leahard	8	1	7	12.5
Burns	2	0	2	...
Rodriguez	2	0	2	...
Kaena	5	0	5	...

Oploplo had three mounts and rode one winner.

WINNING OWNERS.

	Starts.	Won.	Lost.	Pctg. of Wins.
Prince David
J. C. Quinn's stables
R. Ballentyne
G. S. McKenzie
T. Hollinger
W. Lucas
G. Thomas
W. H. Cornwell
T. V. King
F. Smith
Kealia Ranch
Hon. Stockyards stables
W. Wolters
Lihue stables
J. Kona

Total \$3,200

WINNING DRIVERS.

	Races.	Won.	Lost.	Pctg. of Wins.
J. Quinn
C. H. Judd
McManus
L. H. Dee
Callahan
W. Lucas
Garrison

Dickey Davis drove one race, which he won.

The meeting just closed has been the best on record, and the racing as a whole has been of good class.

Prince David, thanks to Weller, heads the list of winning owners. J. C. Quinn comes next, and R. Ballentyne, another one horse man, takes third place. G. S. McKenzie, who brought a string of five runners from Hilo, has had only a fair share of success, winning three races and figuring fourth on the winning list. Tom Hollinger has not done as well as was expected, but Racery should win purses for him next year. Colonel Spaulding's string has only one race to its credit. The Kealia horses made an uncommonly good showing, however, and the thanks of Honolulu sportsmen are extended both to Colonel Spaulding and G. S. McKenzie for their efforts to make the seventeenth meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club an unprecedented success.

James McAuliffe easily heads the list of winning jockeys, with the excellent percentage of 62.5. Thomas comes next with four wins to his credit, and a percentage of 40. Both Ross and Piggott have displayed good riding form at the meeting. Cal. Leonard has ridden in several races, but his skill in the saddle was discounted by his mounts. This remark applies in even a greater degree to Kaena.

J. C. Quinn drove to a winning in each of his three races, and proved himself to be the most capable reinsman here. He brought Waldo J. to the wire in such shape that he could have rounded the track in 2:10, as it was, he cut a fraction of a second off the track record of 2:12 1/2, held by Loupe. Wayboy, Quinn's other winner, is a game, consistent little horse which will pace below 2:30.

C. H. Judd and McManus shared the remaining horses in the harness division between them. The meeting has been productive of track records in the free-for-all harness race, the four and one-half furlong dash, the one mile and a quarter, and the one mile and a half races. Also, Edith R. broke the Hawaiian-bred trotting record of 3:42, held for many years by Fred Mac.

J. H. McDonough is raffling off his brown gelding Abbey, by Imp. Friar Tuck-Enelope II. One hundred and fifty tickets will be sold at \$2 each. Between races on Saturday Abbey worked a quarter out of his stall in 25 3-5.

The local horsemen are now looking towards Hilo, and quite a number of racers will be shipped from here to the half-mile track at Hoolulu Park. Among those certain to go are Weller, Amario, Watessa, Venus, Garterline and Minnie.

The Hilo executive are making liberal offers of purses, and with the track in good shape and plenty of horses in sight, the Hilo July meeting should prove a big success.

MORE PORTO RICANS.

Nearly 800 of Them Arrive at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Another load of Porto Ricans arrived here last night on the way to Hawaii, there being 211 women and 174 children and 390 men in the party. The latest arrivals are in far better condition than any that have yet gone to Hawaii. Captain Dyer of the California, who brought them, says that when he left Ponce there were 2,000 of the natives ready and waiting there to leave for Hawaii as soon as the vessels could take them.

The disposition to leave is unceasing and the Hawaiian planters will have no difficulty in securing the 3,000 Porto Rican laborers they have arranged for. More than half, or 5,000, have already sailed.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association has arranged with A. B. Minville, a native Porto Rican, to settle in the island for a term of five years to act as representative and correspondent of the immigrants and keep them in touch with their native country, as well as to settle any differences that may arise.

A large number of Italians have recently left Louisiana for Hawaii and have proved satisfactory to the planters, but it has been found necessary to work the Italians on different plantations from those where the Porto Ricans work, the Porto Ricans having a bitter hatred for the Italians.

MORE STEAMERS COMING.

German Fast Mail Service Across the Pacific.

BERLIN, June 8.—Herr Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Line, who lunched with the Kaiser, said, in an interview published by the Lokal Anzeiger, that his company would shortly open the first regular line of fast mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghai. He had assured the success of the scheme by purchasing large quantities of ground at Shanghai for the construction of wharves, etc., and by contracts with trans-American railways.

Herr Ballin fully reported all this to the Kaiser. He also spoke of J. Pierpont Morgan's new undertaking. The director-general of the Hamburg-American Line hopes to work on friendly terms with Morgan. He denied the English report that Morgan was in the treaty for the purchase of the Hamburg-American Line.

MAY STARVE TO DEATH.

A Government Agent Abandoned in Siberia.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 8.—The annual voyage of a Government ship to Siberia after reindeer, according to Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who left for the North on the transport Warren today, has been abandoned for this season. Lieutenant Berthoff, who crossed Russia and Siberia last year to gather a herd of deer, will be left to get along as best he can until a year from the coming July.

Dr. Jackson thinks Berthoff may starve to death or perish while waiting for a ship to take him off. He is likely to be left all alone and to his own personal efforts for subsistence through next winter, as there are few natives where he will be. It will be impossible to attempt to rescue him until after next June, as the ice will permit no approach to the coast.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Chilean Claims Commission will adjourn sine die on the 15th, leaving behind it not a single undisputed claim. The famous Itata claim, founded upon the capture of that vessel by the Chileans, will come up for final argument Saturday.

SITE FOR STATION

Pearl Harbor Lands For Naval Use.

THAT the United States might acquire the necessary lands at Pearl Harbor upon which to establish a naval station, without being forced to pay exorbitant prices, the Attorney-General, at the request of the Secretary of the Navy, has instructed the Federal District Attorney here to immediately institute condemnatory proceedings for about 500 acres of land near the entrance to Pearl Harbor, including that portion of the Bishop estate lying south and southeast of the harbor, and comprising about 590 acres, and the south and southeast portions of Ford's island, comprising about 151 acres.

By the steamship Zealandia yesterday morning advices to this effect were received by Acting Commandant Pond. Commandant Pond, when seen by an Advertiser reporter yesterday, said: "I received advices by the mail this morning from Washington to the effect that the United States District Attorney would, without delay, institute proceedings in court to acquire the property desired at Pearl Harbor. Just how long this will take I cannot say. I have been instructed to co-operate with the District Attorney, and will render him every assistance possible."

"Yes, a few months will see very busy times at Pearl Harbor. Of course we will have to wait for Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the construction of fortifications and wharves and so forth, but there is a great deal which can be done in the meanwhile. Bids for the dredging of the channel will be opened in San Francisco on the 24th of this month, and that work will begin in the near future. This must be accomplished, you know, within ten months after the task is begun."

"Then we already have an appropriation of \$50,000 for the construction of a machine shop, one of \$25,000 for a foundry and one of \$15,000 for the commandant's residence."

"Certainly, the establishing of the naval station at Pearl Harbor will be a great thing for Honolulu. It will probably mean something like \$10,000,000 to this city within the next decade, and the employment of from 500 to 1,000 men."

As soon as the desired land has been condemned the erecting of the machine shop, the foundry and the commandant's residence will, in all likelihood, be commenced.

The Oahu Railroad runs through the land chosen and above described, and the matter of transporting material for the buildings at Pearl Harbor is a simple one. The shipping of this port will feel the effect of the new operations very soon. Vessels will bring lumber and iron and stone and machinery. These vessels will dock at the railway wharves, their cargoes will be loaded on cars and sent down the line and unloaded on the land belonging to the navy.

The presence of the machine shop and foundry will mean the establishment of a town in which will live the hundreds of men who will be necessary to the work of building one of the finest naval stations in the world.

The Pearl Harbor station, when it becomes an accomplished fact, will be the key to the Pacific. With its many natural advantages a hostile fleet would have an almost hopeless task to gain any advantage over the defense.

The harbor is capable of sheltering several navies. It is completely landlocked and, while there are many good

anchorage, the water is of a sufficient depth to permit vessels moving freely inside.

The forts at the entrance would be able to make the enemy keep his distance, and it would be hard for a warship to land shells near enough to do any damage to the fortifications.

Instructions relative to improvements to the local naval station were also received from Washington by the mail yesterday. Specifications for the construction of a watchman's house, for the extension of the commandant's office and for fencing and grading are ordered prepared. A water pipe system is also to be instituted. These improvements will soon be made.

It is very doubtful now whether the United States tug Iroquois will make a cruise this year. Pearl Harbor matters are apt to materially change her plans. She will not start in any event before Commandant Merry returns from San Francisco, where he is busily engaged in making his Guam report.

Upon the return of Commandant Merry to Hawaii he will take charge of Pearl Harbor affairs, and a great deal of his time is likely to be spent there. The lands chosen by the Government for a naval station are those recommended by Captains Merry and Pond. Concerning the condemnation of the required lands at Pearl Harbor the San Francisco Chronicle of the 8th instant has the following:

WASHINGTON, June 7.—At the request of the Secretary of the Navy the Attorney General has instructed the United States District Attorney at Honolulu to institute proceedings immediately for the condemnation of certain lands on the border of Pearl Harbor on the island of Oahu, selected as a site for the proposed naval station. The Naval Commandant at Honolulu has been instructed to co-operate with the District Attorney and render all necessary assistance. Condemnatory proceedings were necessitated by the action of the owners of the property in refusing to sell it except at what was regarded as an exorbitant price.

COSTLY PACIFIC CABLE.

Ten Millions for the Canadian-Australian Line.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The State Department is in receipt of information concerning work on the British Pacific telegraph cable which is to connect the Dominion of Canada with the Australian confederation. The new cable is to be 5,934 1/2 miles in length—the longest ever constructed—and will be transported and laid by one ship, which is now being built for that purpose. Consul Abraham Smith, at Victoria, B. C., informs the State Department that a surveying party has located the landing site of the Canadian end of the cable at a point on Kelp Bay, near Esquimalt Creek. It is about seven miles from the entrance to Barclay Sound, and something over 100 miles from Victoria. The location is described as being admirably adapted for the purpose.

The cable will run from Vancouver Island to Fanning Island which lies south of Hawaii—a distance of 3,337 miles—before a landing is effected. Thence it is laid to the Fijis, to Norfolk Island, and thence to Queensland. Work on the cable proper already has been commenced in England, and the first installment, which will be the cable for the route from Fanning Island to Australia, is expected to leave England in January, 1902. By the terms of the contract the whole cable is to be laid and in working order by January 1, 1903. It will cost \$10,000,000.

ARTILLERY FOR US

Honolulu on the List for Forts and Big Guns.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—An order has been issued by the War Department creating districts for the coast artillery and assigning commanders. Each district consists of a certain number of forts and is designated by the principal city which those forts surround or to which they are in proximity.

Among the districts are the following: San Diego—Fort Rosecrans; Major W. B. Hodges. San Francisco—Forts in San Francisco harbor; Colonel J. B. Hawley. District of Puget Sound—Forts Casey, Flagler and Worden; Captain J. B. C. Hoskins. District of Columbia—Forts Stevens, Columbia and Canby; Major H. C. Humphreys. District of Honolulu—Captain S. Davis.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY

Bribe-Takers Not To Be Ferreted Out.

THE report of the grand jury was opened and read before Judge Gear yesterday. After quoting the charges of Judge Humphreys, the report reads as follows:

The 13th and 14th of May were given to the consideration of bills presented to the Grand Jury by the Attorney General's Department, and on the 15th the accusations of bribery and corruption of the members of the Territorial Legislature were taken up and examined. It has been under continuous consideration to the present time. Every person who, it was thought, would throw any light upon the subject has been before the Grand Jury, and carefully interrogated. Over one hundred witnesses have been examined, and the testimony of many of them has been very contradictory and unsatisfactory. Every rumor was accepted and traced without result as to the charges of bribery and corruption. Among the witnesses examined were the Governor of the Territory, the Attorney General, the Secretary, the Superintendent of Public Works, the Treasurer, the Acting Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Commissioner of Public Lands, all of whom were executive officers of the Territory on the 30th day of April, and had attended the Governor as councillors when requested.

The Governor testified that the information he had received was from second or third hands; that at the time his reply was given to the Senate, in which he stated that he had information from a source which he could not ignore that bribery of members was going on in the Legislature, he had no legal evidence of bribery or corruption of members of the Legislature. The Attorney General said that he declined to present the evidence in his possession, that he had no evidence in his possession that would convict any member of the Legislature of bribery or corruption; that to divulge at that time any of the evidence he had would close the chief sources of information and defeat the ends of justice. I am not aware that anything has been done to bring charges of bribery and corruption home to members of the Legislature.

The Secretary said that he had no evidence of bribery that he had information of contributions to a corruption fund, but that the fund was not raised to defeat a bill, but that the fund was raised to get a bill through the Legislature; that he believed sufficient evidence could be obtained to warrant the Attorney General in presenting a bill to the Grand Jury; that he declined to give any information to the Grand Jury as a matter of privilege.

The Superintendent of Public Works said that he had nothing but hearsay on charges of bribery or corruption, that he had confidential relations with the heads of the other departments of the government on matters that he was not at liberty to divulge, and refused to do so.

The Treasurer said that he had read in the newspapers that there had been bribery and corruption of the members of the Legislature; that he attended the Governor's Council, but could not call to mind any discussion about such bribery and corruption.

The High Sheriff also appeared before the Grand Jury and said that he had heard the matter of bribery and corruption discussed in a general way only; that on the 17th or 18th day of May he was instructed by the Attorney General to secure any evidence he could as to these practices, but prior to that he had no instructions to secure such evidence; that at the time he was before the Grand Jury he had no evidence of bribery or corruption of the members of the Legislature; the Attorney General had not given him any evidence, nor had he laid out any

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FEDERAL QUIZZES

For All Who Want Government Offices.

CIVIL service examinations will be held in Honolulu within a short time, depending on the return of President Roosevelt, of the Civil Service Commission, and Chief Examiner Serven, from a trip to Kahului, Maui, and Hilo, Hawaii. These two officials leave next Tuesday for the other islands. In both places they will establish examining boards, so that in the future when civil service examinations are necessary to be held there, the department at Washington can so order them, and the local boards will conduct them. This is done at the instance of the Treasury Department.

Both officials were in consultation with Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson yesterday as to the place where the examinations will be held. Mr. Atkinson has consented to allow the use of the High School, and the probabilities are that this building will be used. The government does not make any appropriation for the hire of a building or rooms, as in most cases they are held in the public buildings, otherwise, the local officials are expected to hustle around for rooms. All examinations this year will be held in Honolulu, and all applicants from the other islands must come to this city.

Some of the examinations appear to be difficult, yet for those who may wish to take examinations in any particular class of which they have special knowledge, they may be much easier than they appear in print. From the highest to the lowest in all grades of federal service, examinations of some kind must be taken. Even the boatmen who handle the landing boat of the customs department are compelled to take an examination in spelling and writing, as well as to show their proficiency in handling oars.

Mr. Serven stated yesterday evening that the postoffice employees now in the service will not be compelled to take the specified examinations, but all future employees there must, before the civil service examinations will be the same as for the clerks, one of the requisites for that position is good physical. They are required to take an educational examination which, however, is simple. The superintendent of free delivery system for California will be here in July to establish free delivery in Honolulu, the carrier to be chosen from the successful competitors in this branch.

As to the custom house employees, they will take examinations. This does not include those who were already in the service on June 14, 1900. This examination will include the deputy collector, clerks, day inspector, assistant weigher, messengers and samplers, watchmen, night inspectors, opener and packer, inspectors, foreman, janitor, attendants, guards, and porters.

One of the acts of the officials will be the appointment of a board of examiners, chosen from among those holding offices in federal departments here. The only man designated for this board so far is Professor Alexander, instructions having been received from Washington to place him on the board. The board will merely assemble the applicants, hand them the lithographed sheets of questions and exercises, receive them when finished, together with the answers; mark them with the name of the applicant, and finally send them on to Washington in bulk, where the percentages will be figured out.

Those who pass will be placed on the waiting list and appointed according to the apportionment accorded the Territory, and the number of successful candidates. Applicants for government positions elsewhere than in Hawaii will have an opportunity to go into various sections of the country, or to Washington. Hawaii has ten appointments to positions in the Government Printing Office at Washington, open to compositors, pressmen, electrotypers and others.

An examination will be held for the position of Observer of the Weather Bureau. Mr. Serven states that an office under this department will be established in the Islands at some future time. Professor Lyons has conducted all observations in the Islands for many years. There are opportunities for good positions in the government under the civil service. Stenographers and typewriters who have passed the examinations in the past three years have all been appointed, and there is always a demand for competent men and women in this class of work. The Philippines offer a good field for stenographers, and the civil service asks for all the stenographers they can get for the archipelago.

By Tuesday the civil service officials expect to be in readiness to give out the time and place where the examinations are to be held, and also from whom the application blanks and manuals can be obtained. All full-fledged citizens of the United States are eligible, and this includes, of course, all Chinese who became citizens by the provisions of the organic act. Hawaiian citizens will also have the full privileges accorded them.

Among the examinations to take place, together with the tests in each case, the percentages, and sample lists of questions, Mr. Serven quotes the following:

Stenographer and Typewriter—The stenographer has two exercises in dictation of 175 words each; one is a letter and the other a speech. These are dictated at the rate of 80, 100, 120 and 140 words a minute. For 140 words a minute the applicant receives a perfect mark, or 100 per cent; 120 words, 80 per cent; 100 words, 60 per cent; 80 words, 40 per cent; the lowest percentage at which they can pass. The marks for accuracy determine also the speed, for if accuracy is not apparent, the speed counts for little. The typewriter is given exercises in tabulation on the machine. A rough draft must be straightened out, and exercises in copying and spelling are given. An examiner also dictates direct to the typewriter, who takes the dictation directly upon the machine. The percentages are as follows:

Stenographer—Arithmetic, 5; penmanship, 5; letter writing, 5; rough draft in stenography, 10; dictation exercises, 70.

Typewriter—Arithmetic, 5; penmanship, 10; letter writing, 10; copying rough draft, 15; tabulating, 10; copying and spacing, 20; direct machine dictation, 20.

Customs Service—Three grades of educational examinations. First grade is for positions of deputy collector, clerk and day inspector; second grade, for assistant weigher, messengers and samplers; third grade, for watchmen, night inspectors, opener and packer; inspectors, foreman, janitor, attendants (guards), porters. There will also be an examination for an examiner of general merchandise, who takes first grade examination and in addition will be turned loose among samples of merchandise, examine them and classify same.

Government Printing Office, Washington—Examination in practical work for compositors, bookbinders, electrotypers and pressmen. Educational examinations of the second grade will be given in addition.

Aid in Coast and Geodetic Survey—Mathematics, including the elements of calculus and of descriptive geometry, to include projections, 25 per cent. Astronomy, including determination of latitude, longitude and azimuth, and use of telescope for field work, 20 per cent. Physics, including elements of optics, magnetism, etc., 20 per cent. Surveying, including topography and use of ordinary field instruments and calculation of results, 15 per cent. Geography of the United States, 10 per cent. Modern languages, including translation into English from any two European languages, 10 per cent.

Book Typewriter—This is an examination established in the last two years. There is a general educational test and practical work on the machine. As there are no book typewriters in use here, there will probably be no examination held.

Chinese Inspector (one appointment) to be made here—Takes second grade educational test, 50 per cent, which includes exercises in spelling, arithmetic, writing a letter, penmanship, copying several lines of printed matter. The other half is devoted to practical questions on the Chinese Exclusion law and department regulations. Applicants must be not less than 20 years old.

Immigration Inspector—Practically the same as the above, with the exception of questions which take in the immigration laws.

Departmental Clerk—A general intelligence test to see that the applicant has a fair amount of general subjects. This is a first grade examination which includes spelling, 15; arithmetic, 25; letter writing, 25; penmanship, 15; copying from plain copy, 10; copying from rough draft, 10.

Fish Culturist. (As a branch of the United States Fish Commission may be established here with a fish hatchery, there may be some value in the examination upon the subject of fish, etc. Takes first grade examination, same as clerk, with 5 per cent on each subject. Then there are some special geography questions relating to the waters in their respective districts or in which they are interested, 10, questions on the propagation and culture of different kinds of fish, 60, as follows: 1, pond culture; 2, propagation of salmon classes; 3, marine operations; 4, propagation of shad and pike perch.

Meat Inspector (for inspection of carcasses of the food animals when killed)—Second grade educational test; veterinary, anatomy and physiology; veterinary pathology; questions of a practical nature. The applicant is to be a graduate from a reputable veterinary college.

Superintendent of Public Construction (in case any public buildings of any kind are erected in the Islands, a Superintendent of Construction will be needed.)—Practical questions; mathematics; practical questions on building supervision; questions on building specifications; prove up his technical training and experience.

Topographical draughtsman, assistant topographer, copyist of topographical drawings—General questions and practical work.

Translator for general departmental service in European languages—Exercises in translating both ways.

Department assistant in the Philippines—Men are wanted who have good general educations, who will be placed in provinces as auditors to the Philippines Commission.

Postoffice—Examinations for positions of letter carriers and also for clerks to be appointed here after in the office here. Carriers must be between ages of 21 and 40 years; clerks not less than 18 years of age; certificates to be furnished by applicants from medical officer wherein applicant has answered specific questions. Second grade education applies. Carriers are also given a bunch of twenty-five cards, size of ordinary letters. Examination to determine speed in reading addresses, speed and accuracy taken into account.

First grade subjects: 1, spelling, 20 words slightly above average difficulty; 2, arithmetic, fundamental rules, fractions, percentage, interest, discount, analysis, and statement of sample accounts; 3, letter writing; 4, penmanship; 5, copying from plain copy; 6, copying from rough draft; draft of manuscript from interlineations, misspelled words, errors in syntax, etc.

Spelling is dictated by the examiner. All words to be commenced with a capital letter. Samples of words which are furnished by the examiner are: Ginger, certificate, promissory, seizing, adjacent, properly, since, Schenectady, usage, opportunity, handkerchief, concede, souvenir.

WASHINGTON PASSES ON THE SAN FRANCISCO PLAGUE

As a result of a final decision that its Chinatown is infected with plague, San Francisco is renovating and disinfecting Chinatown, under the supervision of an officer of the United States Marine Hospital service. The government health authorities at Washington finally took the matter up, and there appears to be no further doubt that plague has existed for some time in the Chinese quarters of San Francisco. Information on the subject is so successfully kept from the public that only the scientific journals tell the story. The following review of the situation from the Literary Digest gives the history of the case, and shows how the Federal authorities finally got tired of "Frisco faking."

"The existence of the bubonic plague in the Chinese quarters of San Francisco, which has been asserted and strenuously denied during the past year, now seems to have been established beyond doubt. The history of the disease is remarkable on account of the attempt of the State authorities, following the plan of the legendary papal bull against the comet, to quiet apprehension by legislative denial of the disease, and even to threaten those who should venture to disagree with them. The subject is thoroughly ventilated in a leading editorial in Science (May 17), from which we quote a number of paragraphs. According to this, the first case of plague was discovered in the spring of 1900, and was immediately followed by other cases, all of which were promptly reported by the health authorities. The diagnosis was objected to by a number of local physicians, and on this basis the existence of the disease was at once denied by most of the city press. The events that followed, which are both curious and interesting, are thus described in Science:

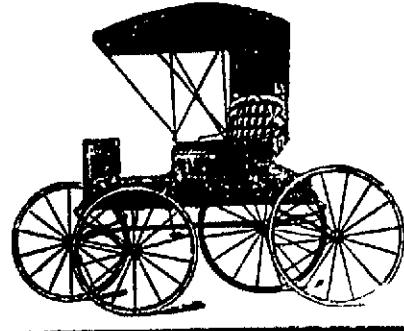
Fearing that the State Board of Health might quarantine the city and that other States might quarantine the city, or even the State to the vast injury of public health and commercial interests, the commercial interests of the city solicited the establishment by the city Board of Health of a quarantine of "Chinatown," the portion of the city occupied by the Chinese in which all the reported cases had occurred. This request was acceded to, and the quarantine was established. The public was given to understand that plague was a disease of frightful contagiousness and rapid spread, and that this quarantine was necessary to prevent the spread of the disease through the entire city. The quarantine, though inadequately enforced and obviously ineffective, was quite naturally obnoxious to the Chinese residents of the quarantined area, and they sought relief in the courts.

In the opinion rendered upon the case, Judge Morrow decided the establishment and maintenance of the quarantine illegal, but marred what was, under the laws, a correct decision by the prejudicial and unwarranted statement that no cases of plague had existed in San Francisco. That the quarantine was, in the light of our knowledge of plague and in the light of the Oriental experience with the disease, an unwarranted and mistaken procedure, is obvious. As a rule, plague is not a personal infection; it is a house infection; the best evidence of this fact is the statement of one of the European commissions that about the safest place in Bombay is the plague hospital. As stated, the public of San Francisco had been led to believe that plague was a disease of frightful contagiousness; when, then, the quarantine was raised, and the Chinese population was allowed to go where it chose in the light of the afore-said information, the disease was expected to spread at once through the city. It did, of course, nothing of the sort. And naturally the general public at once lost confidence in the local Board of Health and in the correctness of the diagnosis.

"Matters dragged on, we are told, until the opening of the State Legislature. In his message, Governor Gage denied the existence of plague in the State, and passed severe strictures upon the surgeon of the Marine Hospital service. A motion was passed by the Legislature requesting the national Government to recall the surgeon, Kinyoun, who demanded an investigation of the hygienic state of affairs in San Francisco. The Treasury Department thereupon sent to San Francisco a special committee, composed of men of international reputation. Upon their arrival bills were introduced into the Legislature making it a criminal offense for anyone to report the existence of plague without the confirmation of the State Board of Health, and prohibiting the handling of cultures of the bacillus pestis as prejudicial to the public health. These bills did not pass but they serve to illustrate the peculiar mental attitude of some of the legislators. It had been charged that bacteriologists had intentionally infected with the bacillus pestis the bodies of Chinamen dead of other causes, in order to bolster up their diagnosis. The special commission, after spending several weeks in San Francisco, and studying six cases of plague, presented a report confirming the existence of the disease in the city. A committee of citizens then went to Washington, and agreed with the national authorities that the city of San Francisco and the State of California should bear the expense of cleaning and disinfecting Chinatown, under the supervision of an officer of the Marine Hospital service. This disinfection is now in progress."

The writer goes on to say that now, one year after the trouble began, the State is compelled to do what it all along refused to do, undertake the hygienic renovation of Chinatown as an obvious proof of the correctness of the frank and open course. Had the Chinese section been promptly and effectively cleaned one year ago, the disease would have been stamped out at little cost, and the episode would have been as this forgotten. At present the pall still hangs over California and there is a general distrust of her on the part of the States. We trust that the present measures will prove effective, and that the State has escaped the occurrence of a serious epidemic; but this escape will have been purely accidental, and in matters like these a community has not the right to trust to the fortune of chance.

Conditions have apparently not been favorable to the immediate spread of the disease. This is, however, an old experience; in many places and at many times the plague has dragged along for a long while, only to suddenly flare up into an active epidemic. The recent experience in Cape Town is a fresh illustration. The plague has been present and dragging along in Cape Town for eighteen months; on account of the military situation, its effective eradication was neglected, and now the disease has roused into active form. It is this risk which San Francisco has been running, and this risk no community has the right to assume.



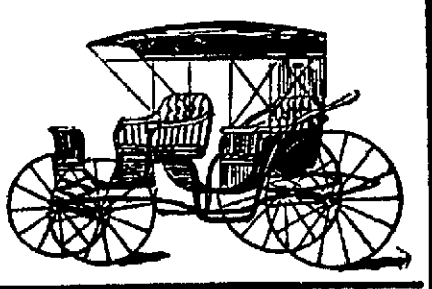
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POLICE ARE DISCUSSED

Legislature Works On Payroll Bill.

It is high time that someone was protecting the legislators from their friends. Not primarily, for the benefit of the legislators themselves, but for the benefit of the public, who are in danger of having their taxes raised in order to allow the Home Rulers to grow fat in the public crib. Yesterday the legislators did what they could for their friends on the police force. Many on the force were remembered. The salaries of those who stood high in authority were not tampered with so much as the minor positions. Constables, jailors, guards and patrolmen came in for the major portion of the considerate legislators. As an example of the way in which the Home Rulers are heeding the advice of the man whom Chauncey M. Depew says should be nominated and elected to the presidency of the United States for a third term, may be cited the way Governor Dole's figures were changed in one particular case. The last appropriation for the Island of Hawaii called for \$50,000. This the Governor thought too small, and in his estimate, raised the amount to \$60,000. The frugal-minded reformers were very much shocked at the "profligacy" of the chief executive, and said that the whole thing needed reforming. When the committee was appointed to look over this part of the list, instead of cutting down salaries and keeping the figures anywhere near the amount heretofore expended, positions were created, and other things done that raised the amount from \$50,000 to \$74,480. These figures are in excess of those submitted by the Governor to the amount of \$14,480.

The mounted patrol came in for considerable discussion. Their faults and their virtues were sung by their partisan foes and friends. The division along this line was not made geographically, some of the supporters of the system, such as Dickey, coming from the other islands, while one or two Honoluluans, notably Prendergast, spoke against the mounted police. Moesman also made a strong and long speech against them.

Very little was done during the morning. It was Emmeluth's suggestion that the House adjourn at an early hour, and that the members from each island consider the salaries of the police under their own immediate supervision.

MORNING SESSION.

There was but one matter up for discussion yesterday, that of the salaries of the police of the Territory. This was touched upon in the morning, and it was not concluded with the adjournment for the day. The salaries of those who keep law and order on the Island of Hawaii came first for consideration. Dickey wanted the matter referred to a special committee. Ewaliko suggested that it be considered item by item. Emmeluth said that to refer the matter to a special committee would be worse than useless, as the legislators would do "just as they were blooming pleased, anyhow." After having expressed himself in this choice bit of Londonese, Emmeluth took a shot or two at the dilatory methods of his political brethren, and sat down. After some more chin music, the motion by Ewaliko was carried, and the bill was considered item by item. The following amounts are paid to the different districts on Hilo:

By districts the pay roll reads as follows: South Hilo, \$1,440; North Hilo, \$5,040; Hamakua, \$4,480; North Kohala, \$2,240; South Kohala, \$2,240; North Kona, \$5,280; South Kona, \$5,760; Kau, \$5,880; Puna, \$5,840.

Here it was that the discrepancy between the figures of the Governor and those proposed by the reformers was made apparent by Dickey. He drew the attention of the legislative body to the fact that while the original estimate called for something like \$60,000, they now had a list that called upon the public treasury for \$74,480. Emmeluth said that the only objection he had to the new list was that it gave some eighteen new salaries to Republicans.

Makekau said that he was suspicious of the pay roll for the Island of Hawaii. He was fairly well acquainted with the police and constables of that island, and he saw names on the list of officers who, he feared, were not there by rights. "Here," said he, "is the name of one J. Kalamua, the constable for Waialeale. The same man is also constable of Kalamua. In the first instance he draws a salary of \$50. In the second, he is paid \$15. Now, I am positive that no such officer exists, and I have doubts as to the existence of such a man. This thing needs to be looked into. I am not accusing Sheriff Andrews of crookedness, but there is something about this matter that suggests to me that an investigation would not be amiss. We have a right to know how many of these offices are held by men who actually perform the services that it is claimed they do."

It was then that Emmeluth made the motion to adjourn the House until such a time that the legislators could look over the bill, each island for itself, and then report back to the House on the result of its work. Akina thought that the whole matter could be disposed of in two hours' time. It was then 11 o'clock, and he put the question to the House. It was carried without a dissenting voice.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

There was considerable discussion in the afternoon as to whether the appropriation for police should be made in a lump sum or by an itemized account. Dickey and Prendergast spoke in favor of making a general appropriation, while several other members spoke for the other side. It was easy to see that Prendergast and Dickey were in the minority. When the time for voting came, they were the only two in favor of supporting the bill.

Beckley said that it was time that Molokai had an increase in her appropriation for the support of her police. In times past, Hawaii and Oahu had succeeded in getting the lion's share of the funds set aside for this purpose. Makekau objected to any increase being made in Molokai's appropriation. After this Dickey filed the following minority report:

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker House of Representatives.

Sir: The minority of your committee to which was referred the item in the Appropriation bill, "Pay of Maui police, \$40,000," begs leave to report:

It is not well to attempt to segregate the pay of each constable as proposed by the report of the majority. The sheriff should have such control over his constables as to be able to shift them from place to place and with the consent of the High Sheriff to apportion their pay in accordance with their duties. The sheriff knows better than any member of the Legislature what each constable should receive, and it is ridiculous for this House to attempt to prescribe the rates of pay in the manner proposed. If a man has heavy duties or great responsibility, his pay should be larger than one whose duties are nominal, as is the case with many constables. In the plan proposed by the majority the constable who keeps a dry goods box worn smooth at a Chinese store in a country region, with nothing whatever to do, is to receive the same pay as those who are kept busy night and day by their duties in populous centers.

I recommend that the item pass as in the bill.

C. H. DICKEY, Member House Committee.

There was a determined element who were opposed to the mounted police of Honolulu. Aylett championed these members of the force. He said that they should be paid at least \$30 a month. These officers not only had to furnish their own horses, but saddle, bridle and feed as well. If the mounted patrolmen were discontinued, there would be no means of protecting the outskirts of the city. The High Sheriff had told Aylett that the growth of the city is experiencing at the present time demands the presence of every one of these officers now on duty.

Prendergast spoke for the other side. He declared the mounted patrolmen do not do efficient work. He cited an instance of a woman in Palama who had her throat cut. A man searched an hour and a half for a mounted policeman, but he did not appear. The friends of the woman were forced to go down to the central station in order to get assistance. Prendergast advocated doing away with mounted police, and in their stead substituting a system of alarm boxes. Then help could always be secured. As it is now, as soon as the mounted policeman has passed along his beat riots and fights are plentiful.

Puuki spoke in favor of the mounted patrol system. He said that at Waikiki last week, had it not been for the mounted police, some soldiers would have caused a riot.

Mossman said the mounted police were overpaid for their services. One night, while he and a Senator were passing through Kewalo district, they saw two horses belonging to two officers, tied to a veranda, on which the policemen were fast asleep. At the same time whistles were being blown for officers in the Portuguese district, yet the men were not aroused. Mounted patrolmen go into coffee saloons and take lunches while on duty. If patrolmen did this, they would be discharged immediately. A few nights ago, while paying a visit to a friend, Mossman said he saw a patrolman on a porch, flirting with a young lady, while his horse was tied some distance away. "It is only right," said he, "that mounted police should furnish their horses. There is too much fuss and feathers about this division of the police force. Bicycle patrolmen can look after back lights as well as men on horses. The officers on animals ride through the streets without regard to life and limb of foot-passengers."

Robertson said that it would be a serious setback to the peace of the city if the mounted patrol were dispensed with. It was a matter of common knowledge that the mounted patrol had done excellent service to the public. "Anyone who can run faster than a fat Kanaka can get away from a foot policeman. A man on horseback is worth half a dozen men on foot when it comes to quick, rapid work."

Dickey suggested a combination of the call-bell system and the mounted police. He advocated a lessening, not doing away with, the number of these constables. A motion to fix the salaries of the mounted police at \$30 a month was lost. The motion to adopt the report of the committee was adopted.

Wilcox offered an amendment to the report. He wished to have an increase made in the salaries of the two jailors on Kauai, with their salaries fixed at \$50 and \$35 per month. The motion was seconded by Dickey. This was carried. Dickey moved that \$2,000 be given to Maui, in order that special police and guards could be employed when needed. Then the House adjourned for the day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

The Senate passed a number of items in the Appropriation bill yesterday morning. The items were inserted at the suggestion of the several committees, who have been at work on the bill for some time past. It was expected that there would be considerable wrangling over the Board of Health appropriation, but the matter was passed over as smoothly as a cloud shadow passes over a summer landscape.

MORNING SESSION.

The following items were first passed upon by the Senate. Pay roll, Government buildings, \$6,000; salary of janitor and keeper capitol and judiciary grounds and buildings, \$2,400; regular pay roll, electric light, \$12,600; pay of light house keepers, \$9,459; pay of gunpowder and kerosene oil keeper, Hilo, \$1,010; pay of gunpowder and kerosene oil keeper, Honolulu, \$3,000; salary of first assistant clerk, \$2,400; salary of assistant clerk, \$1,200; pay of reservoir keepers, \$2,640; pay of plumber and assistant, \$2,640; pay of tax inspector, \$2,184; pay of shipping tender, one at \$75 and one at \$50, \$3,000; pay roll, high lift pump, \$1,900; pay of two engineers, \$4,000.

The secretary's department came next. The following items were agreed upon without comment. Incidentals, \$2,000; state entertainments and ceremonies, \$3,000; preservation of archives, \$3,000; expenses of election, \$18,000; printing and advertising, \$1,800; compiling and publishing revised laws, \$5,000; general expenses, \$13,000; another \$5,000, as follows: was inserted in this department: "Fire-proof vault, \$3,500."

The Board of Health was discussed without much argument. Several suggestions were made by different members, but no heated oratorical tilts took place.

The following items were passed: Medicine, \$9,000; support of non-leprous children of lepers, \$12,000; Insane Asylum, \$24,000; segregation, support and treatment of lepers, \$160,000; Kalaupapa store, \$4,500.

To this list was added the following item: "For the erection of building for non-leprous children, \$8,000."

The sum of \$2,000 was set apart for medicines, to be distributed among the different islands, was passed. As the item originally stood, \$2,000 was appropriated to Honolulu, and no other place in the Territory. The Senators felt that there was partially being shown to the public dispensary here, consequently, the change was made.

Dr. Russell caused quite a bit of controversy over his proposal to have a live stock quarantine station established at Hilo. Senator Achi fought the measure with considerable vehemence. He said that the veterinary surgeon at Hilo was trying to feather his own nest at the expense of the public at large. Five hundred dollars was finally given for this purpose, notwithstanding Achi's strenuous objection.

Sensor Paris, who had also made quite a fight against the measure, asked the Senator to allow \$500 to be given over for the establishment of a live stock quarantine station at Mahukona. Later the motion was withdrawn. Then the Senate gave \$1,200 for a man to take care of the Hilo quarantine station. Later it was made \$2,400, and it was specified that the man employed should be a veterinary surgeon.

The last act of the morning was to pass an appropriation of \$780 for the keeper of the mausoleum grounds.

The Senate then took its midday recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ship subsidies are a thing of the past as far as the Senate is concerned. With a great flourish of the Organic Act and the expenditure of much wind power, the Senators yesterday afternoon voted down the item in the Appropriation bill to subsidize a steamer to make several ports on the Island of Molokai with more or less regularity. The matter was thoroughly threshed out, Senator Kalamua contending for the subsidy from first to last.

Sensor Paris thought it was time to leave out the subsidy, as there was business enough now on the Island of Molokai for the inhabitants thereof to make it a point to have the steamers stop there, without getting Government assistance. Kalamua said that in appearance Molokai was shaped like a horse's tail—very long—and there was much difficulty in steamers going around from one port to another. He thought the Legislature would cause distress amongst the people if they did not afford them the means whereby they could obtain supplies. He urged the Senators to "see" his way and vote for the subsidy, which was \$5,000. He further contended that the fishing around Molokai was excellent, but that on account of the steamers being so slow, the fish could not be brought fresh to Honolulu. He thought the subsidy would help matters out somewhat.

"Only Bill" White did not like the word "subsidy," he was of the opinion that if the word "encourage" was substituted that the Senators would probably pass the item. Kanuha put the Organic Act in evidence as the best argument against the granting of subsidies. Carter said if the Senators really wanted to pass the item, he would favor raising it to \$7,200. Upon a vote being taken, the item was killed, four members only voting for it.

The public hospitals also shared well in the distribution of the public funds when the Treasurer gets any. Senator Carter made a plea for the recognition of all public institutions and not merely those which were patronized by Hawaiians alone. He asked them to view the situation from a humanitarian standpoint, and give to one institution as to another. His reasoning had a good effect, for at the close of the voting upon these items the list stood:

Victoria Hospital for incurables, \$5,000; Kapoianai Maternity Home, 7,200; Hilo Hospital, 12,000; Maluanai Hospital, 8,000; Lihue, 5,000; Queen's Hospital, 40,000.

Upon motion of "Only Bill," who stated to the President that he "felt sore and sick," the Senate adjourned at 4 o'clock.

ARMY RATIONS SOLD TO GROCERS

Signs of a Big Commissary Scandal at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—Large quantities of United States commissary supplies are on sale in San Francisco, and the military authorities are investigating the source from which grocers obtain these goods.

The exposure of the ring at Manila and the conviction of two officers charged with selling commissary stores created unusual interest among grocers and commission brokers in San Francisco. It was generally known to the trade that governmental supplies were on sale in immense lots. Merchants are curious to learn how these goods come into the open market and are now, and have been, openly sold in any sized lots, from a case to a wagon load, at prices far below wholesalers' quotations.

Cases of canned tomatoes, dried peaches, evaporated apples and dried prunes, and coffee and bacon (all government supplies) can be bought at no less than four grocery stores in this city. It is possible, of course, that these goods represent the "savings" of volunteer regiments, and that the dealers obtained them legitimately by purchase, or in exchange for fresh vegetables or other supplies that the soldiers might prefer to regular army rations.

SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

But the large amount of these rations on sale has aroused the suspicion of the army authorities, and men have been detailed to ascertain where the dealers got the cases of supplies, which, being canned or dried, are seldom condemned, and, therefore, could not have been sold from any of the commissary depots by orders from headquarters.

Major W. H. Baldwin, purchasing commissary for this department, who issues all subsistence to the President, and to the transport service, has instituted an independent inquiry. Captain Davis, commissary at the Presidio, has also checked up his stores and regimental commissaries' accounts are being gone over to see if there has been any irregularity in disposing of rations that were or should have been issued to the soldiers.

FIGURES PROPOSED FOR THE PAYROLL OF ISLAND POLICE

Following are the recommendations of the respective island delegations for the police pay roll, itemizing the Government estimates.

Pay of Oahu Police—

One senior captain at \$150 \$ 3,000 00
Three captains for three watches, Honolulu, at \$100 7,200 00
Three lieutenants for three watches, Honolulu, at \$50 5,760 00
Thirty-six foot police for three watches, Honolulu, at \$50 51,840 00
Six bicycle officers for three watches, Honolulu, at \$25 9,360 00
Two District Court officers at \$25 4,080 00
One harbor police at \$75 1,800 00
Four special officers at \$75 7,200 00
Four special officers at \$50 6,720 00
One Chinese officer at \$50 1,440 00
One Japanese officer at \$50 1,440 00
One chief detective at \$125 3,000 00
Two clerks, receiving station, at \$30 3,600 00
Two turnkeys, police station at \$30 2,800 00
Two patrol wagon drivers at \$75 2,600 00
Three policemen, Koolauapo, at \$30 2,160 00
One jailor, Koolauapo, at \$35 840 00
Three policemen, Koolaula, at \$30 2,160 00
One jailor, Koolaula, at \$35 840 00
Three policemen, Waiakua, at \$30 2,880 00
One jailor, Waiakua, at \$40 960 00
Two policemen, Waiakua, at \$35 1,800 00
One jailor, Waiakua, at \$40 960 00
Five policemen, Ewa, at \$40 4,800 00
One jailor, Ewa, at \$40 960 00
One deputy jailor, Oahu prison, at \$100 2,400 00
One clerk, Oahu prison, at \$75 1,800 00
One turnkey, Oahu prison, at \$25 1,560 00
One captain guards, Oahu prison, at \$50 1,200 00
Sixteen guards, Oahu prison, at \$40 15,360 00
\$154,120 00

Pay of Kauai Police—

Libue: One captain, \$80 per month, \$ 1,440 00
Four officers at \$40 each 2,840 00
Kawailua: Four officers, at \$40 each 2,840 00
Hanalei: Five officers at \$40 each 4,800 00
Koloa: Four officers at \$40 each 3,840 00
Wailua: One captain at \$50 1,200 00
Six officers at \$40 each 5,760 00
\$24,720 00

We submit it. J. A. AKINA, S. W. WILCOX, J. K. KAAUWAI, R. PUUKI.

Honolulu, T. H., June 17, 1901.

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker House of Representatives.

Sir: Your committee to whom was referred the consideration of the pay roll of police of the Island of Hawaii beg to make their report and recommend that it be adopted:

South Hilo—

Captain \$ 120 00
First Lieutenant 90 00
Constable 90 00
Constable 90 00
Constable 90 00
Constable 40 00
Second Lieutenant 30 00
Second Lieutenant 30 00
Captain 100 00
Constable 35 00
Constable 50 00
Constable 50 00
Constable 50 00
Constable, Mokuia 50 00
Constable, Waiakua 50 00
Portuguese officer 60 00
Japanese officer 75 00
Chinese officer 15 00
Night clerk 55 00
Station house clerk 60 00
Night patrol 50 00
Humane officer 40 00
Special 40 00
Special 17 00
Special 10 00
Special 12 00
Special 7 00
Special 5 00
Special 3 00
Special 13 00
Special 20 00
Special 10 00
Special 50 00
Special 16 00
Special 16 00
Special 15 00
Jailor, South Hilo jail 50 00
Guard, South Hilo jail 30 00
Guard, South Hilo jail 30 00
Luna, South Hilo jail 40 00
\$1,477 00

North Kohala—

Captain \$ 75 00
Constable 40 00
Constable 40 00
Constable 40 00
Jailor 40 00
Constable (new) 40 00
\$ 275 00

South Kohala—

Constable \$ 45 00
Constable 35 00
Constable (new) 35 00
\$ 115 00

North Hilo—

Constable \$ 40 00

Constable 40 00

Constable 40 00

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Constable (new) 40 00

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EXCITING FINISHES

The Race Meeting Wound Up Well.

Only a fair-sized crowd journeyed to Kapiolani Park on Saturday to witness the windup of the meeting. The card was an excellent one, and from the time the flag fell in the initial event until Aggravation landed the consolation stakes, interest in the sport was well sustained.

It was another bad day for the form-players, the favorites falling down in four of the events.

The afternoon's racing was full of features to take home and ponder over. Dixie Land finished the first by his inexcusable poor showing in the jumping race. Watossa is probably the best over four hurdles, but Dixie Land should have made a much better race of it. At no stage of the game did Moir's black gelding appear to be doing his best.

The real sensation of the afternoon occurred in a false start for the six-furlong dash, in which Ross took Molly Connors along as if it was a three-eighths mile dash, and soon opened up a gap of half a dozen lengths. The first half was run in 48.4-5. Coming into the stretch Molly Connors was still three lengths to the good, but she blew up a furlong and a half from home, and Virgie A. came with a rush and passed under the wire in 1:17. When the starter arrived he said that it was no start.

Twenty minutes later the horses were brought on the track again, and Ross again rushed the Hilo filly to the front. At the three-quarters she was done with, and Virgie A. and Racery fought out the issue, the former winning in 1:16½, an exceedingly meritorious performance under the circumstances.

Wayboy, well driven by Jim Quinn, again showed racing quality by taking the 2:14 class in three straight heats, handily.

Game old Amarino's win in the mile dash for native-born horses was a very popular one. The old horse has won three races at the meeting and, if he stands up, should take another purse for his owner next year. That he is still the best of the Hawaiian breeds is undisputed.

Nothing could touch Weller in the handicap, which he won in the good time of 2:11½, pacing the welter of 129 pounds. The only way to have weighted Prince David's horse, in order to give his opponents a show, would have been to have allotted the saddle, say 135 pounds, and to have weighted the rest of the entries so as to equalize their chances as much as possible. Weller can run a distance in a certain time carrying weight for age, and nothing in the entries for the handicap could have equalled this time, with a feather on their backs. This being so, it would have been advisable to have weighted Weller rather than to have taken off weight from his opponents.

Billy McClosky, Aggravation and Gaiety Girl were the entries of the consolation race and the attaches of the various stables hastened to win car fare to town over Hollister's mare. That the tip was a good one was evident from the start, for Billy McClosky was kept behind, until too late to be dangerous. The jockey made a spectacular run in the stretch, but artistically failed to catch the fast-tiring Aggravation.

The judges supplied the last and greatest surprise of a memorable meeting by declaring all bets off. Their action was commendable to a degree, but whoever would have expected the worthy occupants of the judicial stand not for anything wrong with the running of the race?

THE DETAILED ACCOUNT.

THE HURDLE RACE

Dixie Land was favorite but there was a hint of wise money behind "Watossa." Morris' Faust refused at the first obstacle. Watossa got away in the lead and was never headed. Dixie Land closed up a little ground in the second quarter, but ran a splitless race and finished three lengths behind Watossa, which won rolled up in 2:01½.

SIX FURLONGS DASH.

It was the field against Molly Connors in a false break-away the horse was the exception of Racery, ran the distance and were ordered out again twenty minutes later. Molly Connors went to the front at once, attended by Racery, Virgie A. and Gartelino. In the order named, leading by two lengths, shut up like a knife and Virgie A. and Racery assumed the lead with Molly a length and Gartelino three lengths behind. Down the stretch they swept. Racery and Virgie A. contested every foot of ground. In a hard drive Virgie A. defeated Racery by a short half length, with Gartelino third, three lengths in front of Molly Connors, which was staggering. Time 1:17.

2:14 CLASS.

Wayboy, the favorite, pulled away to defeat Jim Quinn, took three straight heats in a consummate ease. In the first heat he was led by several lengths for the mile, with Moquitto second. Quinn was killing his time, however, and did not work in the sixth furlong to such an effect that in less than an eighth of a mile the heat was to all intents and purposes a foregone conclusion. The other heats were an exact replica of the first, with the exception that Moquitto declined the second of the third heat.

THE HAWAIIAN BRED MILE

Amaranth led at the quarter by four lengths. Dixie Land started to make up the disadvantage, and at the half had but a length the worst of it. So they ran to the three-quarters when Thomas set the pace down to work and Amarino, by sheer rameness, won down the Kalia mare, which ran staunch and true to the wire, and obtained the verdict, all out, by half a length. Time 1:16. Thomas

rated the winner to a nicety and deserves credit.

JOCKEY CLUB CUP.

Weller was favorite at 1 to 5. The only other starters were Billy McClosky and Lady Amanda. The Keala representative made the running for the first three furlongs, with the Hilo horse second, and Weller third. At the quarter post Billy McClosky went to the front but was soon passed by Weller. McClosky stuck to Weller till the final quarter, when the so-called draw away and won easily, by three lengths in 2:11½. Lady Amanda, three lengths off, ran well for a mile.

THE PONY RACE.

A field of seven curious animals faced the starter. Minnie, said to be a streak, was backed against the field. Minnie led to the stretch, when she collapsed, and Wolters' Ellen, ridden by the Japanese Sloan, scurried home first like a badly scared jackrabbit. Lady M., the only legitimate pony in the bunch, finished third. The time was :32½.

THE HAY AND CORN STAKES.

The rabbit got onto Billy McClosky for a good thing at odds of 7 to 10. People who really needed money backed Aggravation. Gaiety Girl led to the three-eighths, when Aggravation displaced her. McClosky's boy was running on the desirability of a trip to Hilo, four lengths behind. At the half it was the Brutus mare by two lengths, with McClosky still running in his sleep. At the six furlongs McClosky got the ounce to get a move on himself, which he did, arriving at the station just too late to catch the train. Time 1:47. The judges scented the delectable rodent and called all bets off.

SUMMARY.

KAPIOLANI PARK, June 15, 1901.—Weather, fine; track, fast.

One and one-sixteenth miles hurdle race, free for all, four hurdles; purse \$150. Watossa, 199 McAliff 1
Dixie Land, 161 Piggott 2
Morrell's Faust, 190 Piggott 3
Winner trained by Thomas.

Time 2:01½. Good start. Won pulled up by three lengths. "Watossa" had sent the Hilo Portuguese into ecstasies. Dixie Land no speed. Faust needs schooling. Winner, George Thomas' c. g. aged, by Imp. Watercross-Athos.

Six furlongs dash, free for all; purse \$100. Virgie A, 119 Thomas 1
Racery, 119 Leonard 2
Gartelino, 119 Opiolo 3
Molly Connors, 106 Ross 4
Winner trained by Thomas.

Time 1:16½. Good start. Won by half a length, first three driving. Winner, Fred. Smith's b. m. aged, by True Briton-Big Bertha. Virgie the best ridden. Racery would have won with a stronger ride. Gartelino not herself. Too far for Connors.

2:14 class, trotting and pacing, best three heats in five; purse \$200. Wayboy Quinn 1 1 1
Tom Ryder Judd 2 2 2
Mosquito McManus 3 3 0
Winner trained by George Graham.

Time 2:22, 2:24, 2:23. Each heat won easily. Winner, J. C. Quinn's stables' c. g. aged, by Strathaway-unknown. Wayboy seconds the best. Tom Ryder a light of other days. Mosquito has lost his sting.

One mile dash, Hawaiian bred, purse \$150. Amarino, 123 Thomas 1
Amaranth, 121 McAliff 2
Gaiety Girl, 121 Kaena Left
Winner trained by Thomas.

Time 1:47. Good start, except Gaiety Girl. Won driving by half a length. Winner R. Ballentyne's b. g. aged, by Keala-Amandine. Amarino too good for his sister, and was nicely ridden. Amaranth sore behind.

Jockey Club Cup, one and one-quarter miles handicap, free for all; purse \$200. Weller, 129 McAliff 1
Billy McClosky, 115 Piggott 2
Lady Amanda, 85 Nagasaki 3
Winner trained by McAliff.

Time 2:11½. Good start. Won easily by three lengths. Winner, Prince David's c. h. 5 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickwick. Weller's performance a good one. Others outclassed.

Pony race, one-half mile dash, fourteen hands or under, purse \$75, catch weights. Ellen Nagasaki 1
Minnie Opiolo 2
Lady M. Piliika Mahope 3
Hakulani Thomas 4
Kokilaui Colbourn 5
Pepper Ross 6
Winner trained by Kaena.

Time :32½. Start fair. Won in a canter by three lengths. Winner, W. W. Wolters' c. f. 3, by Lord Brock-Kaena. Ellen will win races in her class. Minnie speed for three-eighths. Lady M. best of others.

Consolation race, one mile, for non-winners at this meet, purse \$100. Weight for age. Aggravation, 121 McAliff 1
Billy McClosky, 126 Piggott 2
Gaiety Girl, 121 Thomas 3
Winner trained by Callahan.

Time 1:47. Start fair. Won driving by half a length. Winner, Thomas Hollister's b. m. aged, by Imp. Brutus-Glad. Aggravation won on sufferance and all bets were declared off. Billy the best miler in the Islands, bar Socialist and Weller.

DELEGATE WILCOX.

Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii who is now in this city, says that the decision of the United States Supreme Court, so far as it relates to revenue matters, will have little effect upon Hawaii, as Congress had already done away with the payment of duties on goods passing between the islands and the United States. The decision is effective only on the duties assessed before the act of Congress and as those covered only a brief period not much money is involved.

Mr. Wilcox has just returned from Hawaii, and is interesting himself in several questions regarding the island. One of these relates to the large extent of public lands, and he has suggested to the Interior Department that a commission go to Hawaii to study the situation and report the outlines of a law to the next meeting of Congress. He also called the attention of the Department to the unsatisfactory office service at Honolulu, and to involve any personal reflection on the officials, but only that the service was not as efficient as might be expected under American administration.

Delegate Wilcox went to the War Department to secure an extension of time for the examination of Clarence K. Lyman of Honolulu the first native Hawaiian to be nominated for West Point. Young Lyman was recommended for his good standing in the schools of Hawaii. His father was an American and his mother a Hawaiian, and being born in Hawaii he is regarded as a native. Washington Star.

RETURN OF THE CLERGY

Delegates to the Hilo Meeting Are Back.

One of the most largely attended and most successful series of meetings ever conducted by the Hawaiian Evangelical Association was held under the auspices of that organization at Hall Church, Hilo, during the week beginning June 5th, and ending June 14th, last Friday.

On Saturday Rev. Mr. Gulick, Mr. Emerson, Rev. W. M. Kincaid and the other religious leaders who have been in Hilo, returned to this city, bringing reports of a most enthusiastic religious revival and very successful business convention. Mr. Emerson was interviewed by a representative of the Advertiser yesterday, and spoke in cordial terms of Hilo and the excellent meetings held there.

"When we arrived there," said he, "we found everything made ready for us, and received a most hospitable welcome. Rev. Mr. Cruzan of the Hilo Church, took charge of the American brethren at once, having made every provision for our entertainment, and Rev. Mr. Desha, at the head of the Hawaiian church there, immediately took charge of the Hawaiian brethren as his guests. The Portuguese brethren, were entertained by Mr. Baptiste, of the Portuguese church, while Mr. Gulick arranged with the Japanese friends for the accommodations for the Japanese delegates, and the Chinese brethren were most beautifully entertained by the Chinese friends there.

"It was a truly representative body, each island having sent its quota of pastors and delegates to the churches, the Sunday schools and the societies of Christian Endeavor.

"The representative body was composed of four races, there being present about seventy Hawaiians, fifteen whites, seven Japanese and six Chinese—three of the whites being Portuguese people. The entire delegation numbered about one hundred; of these sixty-seven were ministers and evangelists. This large body was daily augmented by the attendance of residents in Hilo and vicinity. The interest of the audience was at all times deep, and sometimes it rose to positive enthusiasm. It was the conviction that, of all meetings of recent years this has been the most fruitful, both to the association in the locality and to the work at large.

"While some were doubtful at first of the wisdom of the change in the place of meeting, it has come to be the general conviction that it was a wise move, which may be suggestive of a policy for the future."

The place of meeting was the historic church of Hall, which has been repaired and beautified so that it is now one of the most comfortable churches in the Islands.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. J. M. Lydgate, the moderator of the previous year. According to the customary rotation the Island of Hawaii furnished the moderator and the Rev. W. M. Kalaiwa and C. M. Kamakawioole. Making up the roll-call and the reading of statistical reports occupied most of the day.

An act of justice was performed by the association in the restoration of Moses Lutera to full standing as a minister, the title of reverend having been taken from him during a period of temporary insanity. On motion of Mr. Lydgate it was voted that the second Sunday of April of each year be set apart by the churches for services commemorative of the missionary fathers.

On Saturday the entire convention and many friends, including Queen Liliuokalani, to the number of about 400, went on a railway excursion to Kapoho Puna, the residence of R. A. Lyman, where they were most generously entertained by their Puna friends.

A very enthusiastic and successful concert was given Saturday evening in Hall Church, about \$200 being cleared towards the expenses of the convention.

Sunday was hardly a day for rest, five successive periods of services being observed in Hall Church. In the morning the Sunday school exhibition was given, and there was a sermon preached by Rev. W. N. Lono; in the afternoon the ordination of Rev. C. W. P. Kaeo, the blind preacher, was by most impressive services followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; in the evening a large and enthusiastic union service, in which various races were represented, took place at the church.

Monday morning was devoted to the introduction and reception of delegates representing the work of the Hawaiian board among the various races in the Islands. This was followed by Treasurer Hall's annual report, giving the amount of receipts as \$31,000, and disbursements as \$35,000, and a deficit of \$4,000, which, taken with a debit balance of \$3,000 at the opening of the year, makes a total debt of about \$7,000. Mr. Hall tendered his resignation because of increasing demands of the board and of his own private business his resignation was accepted with suitable resolutions appreciative of his efficient and faithful service during the past eighteen years, and he was retained as a member of the board.

would make a special effort to enlarge the financial constituency of the board.

The association adjourned early to attend the closing exercises of the Hilo Boarding School in the classroom, on the lawn and in the snops, where the abundant evidence was given of the efficiency of the school. A bountiful lunch, furnished by the ladies of the Hall Church, and the reviewing of interesting memories of the school, closed a very pleasant afternoon.

Of the various matters which came up for discussion on Tuesday, perhaps the most important was that relating to a memorial to the missionary fathers. On behalf of the committee appointed for this purpose last year, Mr. Emerson reported that this was a matter not to be accomplished in a single year—that much careful study was required on both the financial and artistic sides; that not less than \$10,000 would be adequate for a fitting memorial, and he recommended that collections be taken in all the churches for this purpose on Forefathers' Day, from year to year.

In the evening the association was entertained by the ladies of the foreign church with a varied program, followed by refreshments.

On Wednesday a large and representative committee was appointed to consider methods of securing a closer relation between all the churches of our order, Hawaiian and foreign, and the various missions of the board.

Attention was also given to the need of special evangelistic work among the Hawaiian churches, and Rev. E. S. Tireteu was unanimously chosen to this work, subject to the approval of the Hawaiian board and his church.

Rev. S. L. Desha, representing the board of trustees of the Hilo Boarding School, presented a request that the Hawaiian board establish a board-educational school on the land now owned by that school, and a resolution was passed approving of the project and appointing Desha a committee of one to secure funds for this purpose.

The matter of rotation of pastors was discussed at considerable length, and the final conclusion was strongly adverse to any change in this respect. On motion of Mr. Lydgate the association approved of the action of the Kauai association in formulating a teaching for Sunday school use; the Hawaiian board was asked to publish the same, and the churches were requested to adopt it for general use. In the evening the graduating exercises of the boarding school took place, when diplomas were given to two Hawaiian and two Japanese students.

The association adjourned Thursday noon, to meet next year at Lahaina.

In the evening the ladies of the Hall Church entertained the association most pleasantly and graciously with music and refreshments, to which there was a quick and enthusiastic response on the part of the association. The audience fairly bubbled over with delight and good humor at the sallies of Hawaiian wit and pleasantry. The most unqualified praise is due to the Hilo people and to the Hall and Foreign churches for their generous hospitality and their unforgotten interest; and most of all, to Rev. S. L. Desha, for his large faith, persistent endeavor, untiring industry and rare tact, which went a long way towards making the convention the great success that it was.

Hilo Personals.

J. W. Mason and family leave for the Coast by the Roderick Dhu tomorrow. Mrs. R. T. Guard and daughter leave for the Coast tomorrow to spend the summer.

Miss Bagg was a passenger on the Amy Turner and is visiting the Scotts at Olua plantation.

Kamehameha Day was not generally observed in Hilo. Very few business houses closed.

Miss Grubb, sister of Miss Elsa Grubb of the Hilo Hospital, came down on the Amy Turner to spend her vacation here. Andrew Farley, late head luna at Puna plantation, died at Wailuku on the 1st instant. He had been ill from Bright's disease for some months.

Captain Rufus Calhoun of the bark Archer, and one of the oldest captains in the Hawaiian trade, has been obliged to retire from his duties owing to ill health. Mr. J. Pritchard has leased the Rickard residence at Honokaa, and under the management of Mrs. McKenzie will accommodate tourists and commercial travelers. The house is well situated and has modern conveniences.

Mrs. A. B. Loebenstein will return to the Coast in August, where she will make her home permanently. She will not build a residence on her school street property.

Mr. C. C. Kennedy leaves for Maui and Honolulu by today's Kinau, and will not return to Hilo until about the first of July. He will meet Mrs. Kennedy and family and Mrs. A. C. Steele in Honolulu when they return on the 26th of the present month.

A rumored eruption of Mauna Loa on Tuesday evening seems to have belonged to the Examiner-Journal order of volcanic jokes.

Hilo Grand Jury.

All jury-walved cases, divorce cases and matters which can be tried by the court alone, by stipulation or otherwise, will be tried at the special term of the Circuit Court, opening Monday, June 18, at 10 o'clock. The Grand Jury will be impeached and sworn at that time. On July 8 the regular term of the court will open at Honokaa, and will then be adjourned to the special session, which will reopen here July 17th.

The list of grand jurors for the present term is as follows: E. N. Holmes, J. E. Rodgers, William K. Kino, J. T. Moir, J. E. Gamalieron, John Bohnerberg, William Vannatta, Perry Pierce, L. M. Whitehouse, W. H. Shipman, William Higgins, John Norton, B. F. Schoen, John T. Baker, R. T. Guard, Otto Reinhardt, J. D. Easton, William Kinney, Philip Victor, J. A. Humburg, V. Rockey, Peter Lee, Henry Deacon—Tribune.

Death of Judge Mahuka.

Judge William Mahuka, an old resident of Waiman, died on Sunday last from stomach disorder. He had been ill for some time, but was not considered serious until about ten days ago, when a physician was called in to prescribe. Deceased had served as district magistrate continuously since 1874 with the exception of an interval of two years. He was buried on Monday, his funeral being largely attended. Judge Mahuka was 65 years old and leaves a family.—Herald.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occurred, however, in which a cure has been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Expeller, sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. T.

The Grand Jury inspected the insane asylum Saturday.

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GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kekaha, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

VENUS WAS A SURPRISE Beat a Speedy Lot of Sprinters Yesterday.

(From Saturday's daily.)

FANNED by the first real trade wind for weeks, winds which were welcome to the occupants of the grandstand after the sweltering day put in earlier in the week, the saddle and harness horses furnished rare sport at the race track yesterday afternoon. That there were not more spectators is to be regretted, for the racing was of such high quality that to see it was to grow enthusiastic.

It was to a crowd which filled the first rows, both in the lower stand and in the club quarters, that the starters were called for the first event. There was more than a fair sprinkling of ladies in the crowd, and from the carriages in the infield the flash of bright colors added to the picture. All varieties of light vehicles lined the quarter-stretch fence and there, as in the grandstand, there was a jolly afternoon spent by the visitors, for the visitors made themselves as comfortable as they could.

There was more than a little speculation. The betting was active, and on most of the races was at such figures as to invite and encourage wagers. The exception was the last race, where Weller ruled a five to one favorite against the field. On most of the other events the betting was at shorter prices, and in consequence, there was more interest in the running of the races.

And those races, better sport it would be hard to imagine. Races in record time, close finishes, excellent rating of speed and sufficient reversal in form to make the wise display unwieldy. The favorites did not all win. A barrel of money must have been burned up on Virgie A, for the black was backed off the boards, many of her partisans taking the horse against the field. "Soldier" O'Donnell went in on the Smith entry as long as he could find any one to put up coin. As well did Racery have a strong play, but it was to game old Venus that the five-furlong event went with Garterline the runner-up. It took nearly three-quarters of an hour to get the bunch off and the long wait and wait quadrille in the back stretch was too much for some of the six starters. The showing of General Cronje was excellent. Likewise, the great race of Weller, putting the mark for a mile and a half at 2:30, and coming home without a touch from whip or spur, with his mouth open and ready to go the route once more.

So much for the bang-tails, the harness events were interesting in their way. "Dicky" Davis drove the pacer Edna G, turning the mare out in hobbles, which drew a rather peculiar protest from Wither, though Wayboy had side-wheeled home Tuesday in similar machinery. In warming up Edna managed to rear so as to spill Davis out of the sulky, put one foot through a bicycle wheel, and delay matters while a new rig was attached. The pacer has a reputation for nervousness, bordering on hysteria in fact, and numerous breaks were thought to have a debilitating effect. Nettie G was favorite, but the pacer was the people's choice, for after winning each of the two heats by clean, consistent work, both horse and driver were cheered to the echo.

The gentlemen's driving race developed a rather peculiar condition, for while W. W. Wood is easily the class, Prince David could not hold the horse to steady work, and Walt-a-Little took a well-won race.

That the present meeting is developing some of the best sport ever witnessed here is as true as the indications that the races are absolutely on the square. The following story is going the rounds as to the latter point: McAuliffe, who rides for Prince David, according to the story, appeared before his employer Tuesday and deposited in his hands \$2,500 in gold. This money the jockey is alleged to have said, was given to him by certain men who wanted Weller "pulled" in his race. The boy had taken the money without intention to be false to his employer, only to serve out the job. Then, to complete their undoing the Weller money ate up the "wise" cash, which went in with the supposition that the gamest horse now in training here was to be choked out of the race. How handsly Weller won, answered every question as to the integrity of the jockey.

That Honolulu men are enjoying the race period must not be forgotten. One young professional man is in pillbox owing to his obliging disposition. He acted as stakeholder for several bettors, and after reaching home Tuesday, he found that he had lost \$200 for which he could not account. He has not yet had a claimant for that cash, and can remember nothing about any bet involving such an amount. He is determined, however, that any one who wants that coin must prove property.

THE DETAILED ACCOUNT.
The second day's racing was of a thoroughly enjoyable description. As on Tuesday, backers of the favorites fared badly, only two of the six first choices catching the judges' eye. Amethyst and Weller won at prohibitive odds, so that, on the whole, form players must have had a disastrous day.

lock between them while the crowd whistled "Bringing in the Sheaves." The horses came up to the wire well together, with Nettie H a trifle behind, and the judges called them back. At this the crowd "boomed" vigorously. When finally dispatched upon their journey, it was Edna G, Artie W, Nettie H, from start to the last eighth. The latter broke just after starting and lost a lot of ground. At this she came from far behind in the stretch and almost caught Edna G at the wire. Time 2:25. In the second heat Edna G led Artie W to the three-eighths, when Larry Dee drove Artie W ahead and held him there until a furlong from home. Then Edna G was urged to a winning effort, taking the heat from Artie W, with Nettie H close up. Time 2:25 1-2. The race was awarded to Edna G under protest from W. S. Withers, who objected to the winner being driven in hobbles. He bases his objection on section 2, rule 9, of the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association. The betting was 10 to 8 against the field, bar Nettie H.

FIVE FURLONGS DASH.
A field of six, which is a record for the islands, kept the starter usefully employed and the public waiting for forty-five valuable minutes. Jockey Piggett won \$25 for being backward in coming forward with Virgie A, the favorite. The flag finally fell to a good start and Venus went to the front and stayed there. There was nothing to it but old Venus. Garterline chased her throughout the journey, but couldn't get nearer than a couple of lengths. Racery occupied third place to the five furlongs pole, when she gave place to Virgie A, and from there on was never dangerous. Watoss ran like a dead one and his poor showing at this meeting is inexplicable. Venus won by three lengths in the first time of 1:02 1-2. Garterline was second, two lengths ahead of Virgie A, which defeated Racery for show money by four lengths. Virgie A was favorite at 100 to 70 against any horse named to beat her.

THE MILE.
Aggravation was a slight favorite over General Cronje and both horses were liberally supported. Cronje led by three parts of a length at the quarter and had increased his advantage to an open length at the half mile pole. The mare closed up a little at the five furlongs pole, but ran as if stale and trailed the General to the wire, arriving a length and a half too late. Time 1:45 2-4.

GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING RACE.
W. W. Wood was the choice. Walt-a-Little, driven by Chris Holt, led to the quarter, when Wood joined him, and they stayed neck and neck to the five-eighths, where Wood broke badly and allowed Walt-a-Little to secure a big lead, and Walter P to take second position. This he kept until the wire was reached, succumbing to Walt-a-Little and taking second honors from the fast-coming Woods, which, but for his break, would have won. Lustre was fourth. Los Angeles was pulled up in the first eighth. Time 2:24.

THE CRITERION CUP.
It was 100 to 20 on Weller—that was all. Lady Amanda cut out the pace at the start, but had dropped back to second place, two lengths behind Weller, first time passing the stand. At the quarter Weller was a couple of lengths in front of the Hilo horse and had gained two more lengths at the half. Lady Amanda was hopelessly beaten. So they ran to the finish, Weller again demonstrating his immense superiority, by packing 127 pounds to victory in the excellent time of 2:38.

SUMMARY

KAPIOLANI PARK, June 14th, 1901.

Weather, fine, track, fast.

Half-mile dash, Hawaiian bred, purse \$100.

Amethyst, 119. Ross 1

Gaity Girl, 119. Piggett 2

Albert H, 124. Thomas 3

Time .51. Bad start. Winner trained by Sylvia. Won easily by five lengths.

Winner, Kealia Ranch b. m. aged, by Kealia-Amandine. Amethyst pounds the best. Gaity Girl useless. Albert short.

Merchants' Purse, 3:00 class, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three; purse \$150, sweepstake, club adds \$100.

Edna G. Davis 1

Artie W. Dee 0

Nettie H. McManus 0

Winner trained by Callahan.

Time 2:25, 2:25 1-2. Winner W. Lucas' b. m. aged, by Carl Nutwood-unknown.

Edna G in hobbles. Artie W stale. Nettie H's driver not looking for floral horse-shoes yesterday.

Five furlongs dash, free for all, purse \$100.

Venus, 119. McManus 1

Garterline, 119. Piggett 2

Virgie A, 119. Leonard 3

Racery, 119. Thomas 4

Watoss, 121. Kaena 5

Gaity Girl, 119. Kaena 6

Winner trained by Callahan.

Time 1:02 3-4. Good start. Won easily by three lengths, second and third driving.

Winner, W. Lucas' b. m. aged, by Verona-Bellinda. Venus a prize package.

Garterline not herself after her fall. Virgie hindered by the weight of money she carried. Racery not yet acclimated. Watoss worthless at present.

One mile dash, free for all; purse \$150.

General Cronje, 119. Leonard 1

Aggravation, 123. Leonard 2

Winner trained by Burns.

Time 1:45 4-5. Start fair. Won easily by two lengths. Winner, G. S. McKen-

zie's b. g. aged, by Imp. Martenhorst-Songstress. Cronje doesn't capitulate these days; he is a wonderfully improved horse. Aggravation got too much of it on Tuesday.

Gentlemen's driving race, one mile heat, free for all, amateur drivers, open to members of the Hawaiian Jockey Club; cup value \$50.

Walt-a-Little. Holt 1

Walter P. Vida 2

W. W. Wood. Prince David 3

Lustre. Hogan 4

Los Angeles. Drummond 5

Winner trained by McManus.

Time 2:24. Good start. Won easily.

Winner, Chris J. Holt's br. g. aged, pedigree unknown. Walt-a-Little inaptly named. Walter P a good little horse. W. W. Wood should have won with a drive.

Lustre needed spavio yesterday.

Criterion Cup, one and one-half miles dash, free for all; purse \$200, to be won twice by the same stable.

Weller, 127. McAuliffe 1

Billy McCloskey, 127. Piggett 2

Lady Amanda, 122. Ross 3

Winner trained by McAuliffe.

Time 2:29. Good start. Won easily.

Winner, Prince David's c. h. 5 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Lizzie Pickers. Weller unbeatable. Billy has been better days. Lady Amanda outclassed.

COMMERCIAL.

A SALE of a large block of Oahu Railway bonds was effected this week on the Stock and Bond Exchange. These bonds are the last lot to be sold by the company and the money thereby derived will be expended for the construction of the Oiaa division of the railroad. The amount of bonds placed was in the neighborhood of \$100,000, but the price could not be ascertained, but it is generally understood among the brokers to have been about par. Other extensive developments are planned by the Hilo Railway Company management, and it will not be many months before the Big Island can boast of a splendidly equipped railroad system.

Oahu Railway & Land Co. bonds were strong at the opening of the week and sales were effected at 104.

A sale of \$20,000 of these bonds took place on yesterday's board at 104. There was a large demand for the bonds at this figure, but there are few, if any, offered in the market for sale.

Wailua Agricultural Company 6 per cents have been listed on the local Bond and Stock Exchange and are offered at 102 1/2. Sales were made at 103.

It was learned from a large shareholder in the Wailua Agricultural Company that there will be another issue of bonds in addition to the \$500,000 already out. Whether this would be for a quarter of a million dollars or a half million, to make up the full \$1,000,000 authorization by the directors, could not be ascertained.

Government 6 per cents had a bid of 96; 10 1/2 offered for Oahu Sugar bonds. Ewa bonds were par bid. First American Savings Bank shares were offered at par. No quotation made on First National Bank stock. The quotations of the miscellaneous stocks have not changed over those made last week. Weller's Steamship is offered at par; Inter-Island at 105. Oahu Railway at 105.

Among the mercantiles, Brewer & Co. is offered at 435.

Wailua was the active stock this week. In the neighborhood of 2,000 shares were sold by a local broker. The stock closed at sales at 100.

Oahu Sugar shares were sold at 145. Manager Ahrens' estimate for this year's crop is 20,000 tons, and he believes that it will be a few hundred tons higher. The plantation is well along in grinding, having over 14,000 tons off up to the present time. The manager states that he has acreage growing for over 30,000 tons next year.

Ewa shares remained about the same as last week, 27 1/2 bid, 27 3/4 asked. Hawaiian Agricultural was sold at 300. Hawaiian Sugar is offered at 40, bid 38; Honouliuli is 175 asked. Haku 22 1/2 asked; Koloa 175 asked; Olowalu 145 asked; Pepee-keo 180 asked; Waimanalo 105 bid, Waluku 37 1/2 asked. A number of Pioneer Mill shares were sold at 102; Oohala dropped from sales at 16 1/2 to 15. Yesterday a large block was offered at that figure, the closing bid was 15 1/2. Kona Sugar was offered as low as 25; the best bid was 5. Waimoa is 85 bid, 90 asked.

Among the assessables, McBryde is offered at 8, bid 8, with 17 paid in. Kihel paid up sold at 11 1/2. Oiaa assessable is offered at 4 1/2, 8 paid in, paid up shares being offered at 14 1/2.

The present prices in nearly all the sugar stocks are attracting attention of the sugar stock buyers. Some believe that the stocks are selling far below their value, even with the labor situation considered. When the news of the recent tumble in Wailua reaches the Coast a good many buying orders may be expected by the brokers on early steamers.

EDWARD POLLITZ COMING ON THE ZEALANDIA.

Edward Pollitz, the San Francisco stock broker, has written a local broker that he will arrive in Honolulu on the Zealandia to make an investigation of the sugar stock situation in Honolulu. The coming of Mr. Pollitz is believed by brokers to be a sign that he intends making further investments in Hawaiian securities. Pollitz has the reputation of having left with the local brokers the largest checks ever issued to their organization in exchange for blocks of gilded stocks.

PORTO RICAN PLANTERS HAVE A LABOR PROBLEM.

Porto Rican planters are becoming alarmed at the present rate of emigration of the poor people of that island to other countries, and fear for the consequences in a few years from now. Jorge Bird Arias, in an article which appears in the Louisiana Planter of June 1, believes that money will be plentiful enough in Porto Rico in a short while to enable the planters to remedy their devastated acres and that there is a great future for the sugar industry there. He deplores the rush of Porto Ricans to other countries and declares that the Porto Rican planters will feel the consequences in the near future, and then they will also have a labor problem to solve as the planters have had in Hawaii for the past year. The correspondent says:

In regard to the output of present sugar crop, I confirm my opinion that it will not be much larger than last year's. At the beginning of the crop the estimates were 100,000 tons, and since, 65,000, 80,000 and 70,000 tons have been talked about.

The weather has been very favorable, with occasional showers that have not prevented the manufacturing work. The number of acres in this section is more or less the same as for the past two years, the planters not being able to push ahead for lack of money. The lack of credit and scarcity of money on the island is the great problem for the present, and as it is at the same time the cause of emigration, the consequences of which will be felt in the near future, we shall have that problem to solve.

Our banks are all commercial banks that can afford little or no help to the planter, as they only loan money at short terms and require personal guarantee. It is surprising how the small planters can resist these difficulties and hardships year after year! To show you their present situation, I will tell you that some of them, who have good pieces of property, had to borrow money last year under following conditions from some local merchants:

Twelve per cent interest per year, compromising their crop at 2 cents less than regular market prices on every gallon of molasses, and 10 cents less on every 100 barrels of sugar. If to this fact you add that for the first time in 400 years the Porto Ricans have been compelled to seek work for an honest living in foreign lands, you will form an exact idea of the real situation of this fertile island, and it must be kept in mind that our laborer is attached to his country and family in such a way that while they can get enough to cover the most pressing necessities of life they will never abandon them.

What will the American planters think of the situation of their Porto Rican brothers? I know that they would not be willing to work under such circumstances, as many an American farmer has told me that in order to walk straight and with the head raised, a farmer must find money at less than 6 per cent. But the thing is to be in the "hole" and then is the time to act. Our planters, like a shipwrecked sailor, are in hopes of seeing the shade of a distant sail of help, and knowing that misery and ruin awaits them, they, like the sailor, will struggle with the waves of misfortune and adversity as long as there remains life and energy for the battle of life.

JORGE BIRD ARIAS.

BIG SUGAR IMPORTS DURING APRIL.

Assistant Appraiser Michael Nathan of the sugar division at the Appraiser's Stores reported yesterday that the receipts of sugar at the port of New York for the month ending April 30 amounted to over \$9,000,000, representing a duty value to the Government of over \$6,000,000.

This, Appraiser Nathan stated, was the largest amount of sugar imported for any one month in the history of the customs service of the port of New York.—New York Journal of Commerce.

OAHU RAILWAY DIVIDEND TODAY OF \$20,000.

The Oahu Railway Company will pay its regular monthly dividend of 1/2 per cent on the new capitalization of \$4,000,000. The amount to be divided among the stockholders will be \$20,000. The company formerly paid a monthly dividend of 1 per cent, but the capitalization was then only \$2,000,000.

RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY MACHINERY ABOUT READY.

Next week the wheels of the power house machinery of the Rapid Transit & Land Company will be turned by steam for the first time. The cross-street rails have been received and are being placed at the intersections, and will be set in a short time. The steel bridge across the Nuuanu stream at the end of the Hotel street line to connect with Ala Park and King street, is about finished for the railroad company.

CONTRACT LET FOR ERECTION OF SACRED HEART CONVENT.

The contract for the erection of the school for the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on Fort street, has been let to the Hawaiian Engineering & Construction Company. Their bid was \$11,284.05.

Berrey's Commercial Agency semi-monthly circular of June 15 contains the following:

The varying conditions in all commercial vocations seem to indicate a most unusual fluster for our home markets. There are rumors upon rumors that several of the larger concerns of the Territory are in serious straits. Indications point to some, indeed, on the verge of failure, and others are driven to last resources to obtain ready money for even current business. The conditions are far from bright, and perplexities are increased by exaggerations which circumstances do not justify. Rates of interest are stiff. The banks are charging 8 per cent interest on sugar collateral loans, choice real estate loans have been well placed during the last week at 7 per cent, and neither the banks, nor the few private capitalists who advance money on securities, are seeking places for investment, but are either independent or negative.

There has been little dealing on the local Stock and Bond Exchange. Nearly 2,000 Wailua were sold during the week, closing quotations at time of going to press being 100 bid. It is reported that 90,000 more of Wailua bonds are soon to be issued. Oahu sugar has fallen to 14 1/2. Ewa still keeps to the usual mark of 27 1/2. Hilo Railway bonds are selling at par. Oahu Railway still advancing, last sale at 105.

The real estate market is dull, and lower prices are the tendency. Building operations, while comparatively brisk, are not as extensive as formerly, and rents are still on the decline.

Altogether, the indications are that conditions heretofore existing are changing more towards close conservatism in business and with less loose methods. Competitions are becoming severer, securities are more closely scanned, credits are more and more circumscribed, calculations closer, expenditures careful. Business integrity and capability, which are always capital, are unfailing in their reward, and over-reaching propensities are promptly and properly checked. There are no reasons for serious apprehensions in established business with proper foundations, but it seems inevitable that windings will take place within no distant period.

REAL ESTATE.

Deeds, 71, \$136,778.00, mortgages, 42, \$114,838.40; leases, 25, releases, 27, \$135,500, bills of sale, 4, \$1,100; chattel mortgages, 1, \$1,500; assignments of mortgage, 2; assignments of lease, 1; power of attorney, 4; mortgages, no interest given, \$11,112; mortgages at 2 per cent, \$26,730; mortgages at 7 1/2 per cent, \$2,000; mortgages at 8 per cent, \$47,000.30; mortgages at 9 per cent, \$600; mortgages at 10 per cent, \$2,250; mortgages at 12 per cent, \$2,000. Total \$114,838.40.

EXCHANGE.

Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named, gold basis: American-Atlantic Coast, 80 cents per \$100; Pacific Coast, 80 cents per \$100; British sight, 4 1/2 per pound sterling; sixty days, 4 1/2 per pound sterling; German, \$1.10 per mark; Japanese, 50 cents per 100 yen; Chinese, 2 1/2 cents per Mexican dollar.

SKIN TORTURES.

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purser of exfoliation. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.



Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A BIKERS BATH is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humbling skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. And Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEXRON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER SHOE COMPANY

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco	For Japan and China.
CHINA JUNE 15	PEKING JUNE 15
DORIC JUNE 22	GABLIC JUNE 22
NIPPON MARU JULY 2	HONGKONG MARU JULY 2
PERU JULY 9	HEIM JULY 9
COPTIC JULY 16	DORIC JULY 16
AMERICA MARU JULY 23	NIPPON MARU JULY 23
PEKING AUG. 3	PERU AUG. 3
GABLIC AUG. 10	COPTIC AUG. 10
HONGKONG MARU AUG. 17	AMERICA MARU AUG. 17
CHINA AUG. 24	PEKING AUG. 24
DORIC SEPT. 7	GABLIC SEPT. 7
NIPPON MARU SEPT. 14	HONGKONG MARU SEPT. 14
PERU SEPT. 21	CHINA SEPT. 21

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

DIVIDENDS

C. Brewer & Co., 2 per cent. Haku, 2 per cent. Hawaiian Sugar Co., 2 per cent. Kahuku, 1 per cent. Paila, 2 per cent. Waimoa Mill Co., 1 per cent. Oahu, 1 per cent. Waimanalo, 2 per cent. Ewa, 1 per cent. Honokaa, 1 1/2 per cent. Olowalu, 2 per cent. L. B. Kerr, 1 per cent. Waluku, 5 per cent. Pacific Sugar Mill, 5 per cent. Pepeekeo Sugar Co., 5 per cent.

STOCK SALES.

Ewa: 25 at \$28 3/4, 120 at \$28 1/2, 175 at \$28 1/4, 40 at \$27 1/2, 10 at \$27 1/4. Oohala: 10 at \$16 3/4, 50 at \$16. McBryde: 3 at \$11.50. Oiaa: Paid, 80 at \$14.50, assessable, 80 at \$4. Pioneer: 150 at \$102. Wailua: 10 at \$107.50, 5 at \$107.25, 110 at \$107.50, 7 at \$106.25, 105 at \$105.25. Waluku: 5 at \$40. O. R. & L. Co.: 11 at \$105, 10,000 shares \$105. Hilo Railway Bonds, 5,000 at \$100.

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES

Northwest rough, \$27 to \$28 50 per 1,000 feet. Selected stock, \$33 to \$35 per 1,000 feet. T and G, \$36 to \$38 per 1,000 feet. Clear surfaced one side, \$36 to \$40 per 1,000 feet. Spruce, clear surfaced, \$37 to \$42 50 per 1,000 feet. Shingles, \$3 to \$5 per 1,000; lime, 65 cents to 85 cents per bundle, split redwood posts, 22 cents each; 100 lb. per barrel, \$2.50, cement, per barrel, \$3.50, brick, per 1,000, \$20 cut nails, 20d per keg, \$3.75, wire nails per keg \$4, add \$2 on gal. 2d to 6d, and \$1 50 from 8d up.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS, TRADE PRICES

Oats per ton, \$25 to \$40, barley per ton, \$25 to \$36; hay per ton, \$27 50 to \$30; bran per ton, \$24 to \$25; hams and bacon, \$14 to \$15; sugar peas, \$2.50 to \$2.75; barreled salmon, \$11 to \$12, wheat per cwt, \$1.75 to \$1.88; flour per barrel, \$3.20 to \$4.25; Island rice, \$5 to \$5.50, sugar, \$6.10 to \$6.25, California potatoes, \$2 to \$2.50; table fruits, \$3 to \$4.

NEW CORPORATIONS

Oregon Building Company, Honolulu Industrial Merchant Association, Hilo Masonic Hall Association and C. B. Hoggard & Co.

BUILDING PERMITS

V O Tuxela, 2-story dwelling and store, Vineyard street, corner Emma. V Santos, 1-story building, 47 Kaakakukui

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, June 14.

U. S. A. T. Buford, Martins, from Manila, May 18; via Nagasaki May 28; bound for San Francisco, put in here for coal.

Saturday, June 15.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from the Orient.

U. S. B. Mohican, Couden, from San Diego, via Hilo.

L. L. stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai.

W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

W. stmr. Lehua, Dower, from Molokai.

W. stmr. Mokoli, Napala, from Maui.

W. schr. Golden Gate, Mason, from Maui.

Sunday, June 16.

L. L. stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai.

L. L. stmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Kauai.

Monday, June 17.

O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, from San Francisco.

Am. schr. Prosper, Johannsen, forty-seven days from Newcastle.

Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, thirteen days from San Francisco.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, June 14.

P. M. S. S. Colon, McKinnon, for Port Los Angeles.

L. L. stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Maui and Kona ports.

L. L. stmr. Walsalea, Philz, for Anahulu.

L. L. stmr. Hanalet, Pedersen, for Kona.

Saturday, June 15.

L. L. stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa.

L. L. stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Honolulu and Kukuhiha.

Sunday, June 16.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for San Francisco, at noon.

Monday, June 17.

U. S. A. transport Buford, Martins, for San Francisco.

REPORT OF GRAND JURY

(Continued from Page 1.)

lines for him (High Sheriff) to act upon that he had made no investigation, but was revolving in his mind how to get at the evidence.

As it had been published in the newspapers that Mr. Jacob Cooper, upon approaching three members of the House for their support of his bill for a franchise for a railway from Kona to Kauai, was asked by the members "What there was in the bill for them," the Grand Jury had obtained the names of the three members, but each and all of them denied having asked Mr. Cooper such a question.

Mr. Cooper having also stated that he had paid an officer of the House, not a member, to secure his assistance for the bill, Mr. Cooper was asked for the name and for what seemed good reasons, refused to divulge the name of the officer. The reasons given were that the testimony might be incriminating—might and might not be.

Effort was made through other sources to secure the name of the officer, but without success. Every bill introduced into the Legislature asking for a franchise was investigated, where any corporation, society, or association has an interest, but the jury failed to find any evidence of a corruption.

TESTIMONY WAS GIVEN THAT WARRANTS THE BELIEF THAT PERSONS, NOT MEMBERS, HAD ASKED FOR A COMMISSION FOR FURNISHING PRINTING TO THE PRINTING OFFICES, AND FOR DISCOUNTS WHEN THEY PAID BILLS.

THE DISPENSARY BILL.

The testimony as to assessments levied to defeat this bill the witnesses admitted that money was raised by subscription from some of the wholesale and some of the retail liquor dealers; that the money subscribed to retain counsel and obtain legal opinions upon the constitutionality of the bill, and as to the meaning and intent of a clause in section 55 of the Organic Act, also to obtain legal opinions from San Francisco on the constitutionality of the bill and Organic Act and secure information of the South Carolina dispensary bill.

The \$68,000 fund referred to by Dr. Russell was traced to its original source and found to have no foundation.

FREE LUNCHES.

Upon this subject the testimony was that members of the Home Rule party took lunches at Nolte's and at another eating house on Alakea street that the lunches were paid for by Representatives Prendergast and Mosser, out of a fund being raised by the Home Rule party; that the fund was raised before the session to entertain country members, that subscribers were members of the Home Rule party or its supporters. A member of the Legislature a Home Ruler said he subscribed to the fund and eat the lunch he had subscribed for.

MILITARY OFFICERS' CLUB.

The testimony of the officers of this club was that in February last cards granting the officers of the club were issued to members of the Legislature in officers of the Legislature and to members of the press. The members of the Legislature who were before the Grand Jury admitted having received cards and the newspaper representatives also. Some of the members had used the cards others had not. A member of the Legislature who was on the committee on military said that no card had been issued to him until the special session was called to consider appropriations that the desired appropriation for military purposes was about \$35,000. The privileges of the club were explained to be the use of the subrooms the right to purchase liquor by the bottle only from the club supplies and the use of a locker to keep a bottle in and the services of the servants of the club. That these privileges were openly abused was made clear by the testimony of the military witnesses. As the members were not lockers enough for all the persons enjoying the privileges of the club a general locker was provided in the charge of the Japanese servant in which bottles with labels of owners' names upon them were kept. There was testimony that liquor was sold by the glass the charge being twenty cents a glass, one witness saying that he kept no bottle at the club that he called for drinks for himself and friends and always paid for them as a matter of course. That friends invited him to drink and paid for the drinks.

Witnesses testified that representatives of the press were not required to pay for liquor drinks being free to them and to other persons.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

As members of the Legislature testified that they had received annual passes from Wilder's Steamship Company, the manager of that company was called, and testified that such passes had been issued to members of the Legislature; that it was customary to do so by transportation companies to every where; that one member had asked for an explanation of the tender of the pass. The manager also stated that his company had two contracts with the government, which were provided for in the appropriation bill, for which \$400 a month was received by the company.

A. W. PEARSON'S AFFIDAVIT.

This was taken under consideration, and Mr. Pearson testified to the correctness of the statements made by him in his interview with Messrs. F. J. Turk and O. Charles Lewis, that the charges made by him were the truth, and nothing but the truth. This affidavit was printed in the Advertiser of May 27, and a copy is attached hereto.

Messrs. Turk and Lewis being called and duly sworn, admitted that they were in Mr. Pearson's office as stated, Mr. Turk invited Mr. Lewis to accompany him there; that they discussed with Mr. Pearson the securing of the position of harbor policeman for Mr. Turk. Mr. Lewis said that he had done politics with Mr. Pearson some time ago. Both Mr. Turk and Mr. Lewis said that the statements in the affidavit were generally untrue.

The Deputy Attorney General was questioned relative to the affidavit, and stated that he did not know of any statement which Lewis could be prosecuted, even if the statements contained in the affidavit could be proven; that the charges made by Mr. Pearson did not constitute an offense under any Territorial statute that he was aware of.

As to charges of bribery and corruption of members of the Legislature, the majority of the witnesses called testified that their information was from newspaper reports and street rumors.

(Signed) J. O. Carter, foreman Grand Jury; C. H. Cooke, John D. Holt Jr., S. C. Dwight, E. C. Macfarlane, G. E. Smithies, H. E. McIntyre, A. V. Gear, J. C. Cohen, E. H. Brown, John F. Colburn, O. Stillman, J. C. Quinn, William Allen, Edward B. Mikalemi.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The Grand Jury files this report as supplementary to the report filed on June the 4th last.

On the 5th of June was completed the examination of witnesses in the matter of charges of bribery and corruption of members of the Legislature, and no warrant was found for such charges.

The Grand Jury visited the insane asylum and have to recommend an increased accommodation for females, the ward now in use being inadequate. The closest accommodations for this ward should be improved.

We also earnestly recommend that the asylum or the rock-crushing plant near the asylum be removed from its present location, it being obviously wrong that inmates of the asylum should be subjected to the noise of the stone crushing and blasting, as well as danger from flying rocks.

The assistant superintendent called the attention of the Grand Jury to the appropriation for support of the insane, the appropriation being the same for the present inmates, numbering 135, as was formerly provided for 80.

The attention of the authorities is called to the lack of appliances for putting out fire in buildings on the premises, and recommend that a hydrant and hose carriage should be placed there.

It is also recommended that automatic appliances be fitted for opening the doors of all wards not so fitted at the present time. In case of fire, as at present arranged, it would be difficult for guards to open twenty or more doors having three fastenings each, in time to save inmates.

Oahu prison was investigated, but nothing was found calling for adverse criticism.

The Attorney General's department has presented forty bills, twenty of which were returned as true bills, and twenty were ignored.

The Grand Jury presented but one bill to the attention of the Attorney General's department.

Honolulu, H. T., June 17, 1901.

(Signed) J. O. Carter, foreman, John F. Colburn, O. Stillman, C. A. Cooke, E. C. Macfarlane, G. E. Smithies, C. H. Brown, J. C. Cohen, William Allen, A. V. Gear, Edward B. Mikalemi.

PLUMBER FOR A PURPOSE

Why Oily Bill White Got a Lead Pipe Cinch Here.

Oily Bill White the Senator from Lahaina, Maui, has gone into the plumbing business. He has bought out the plumbing establishment of Waters & Co. on Alakea street and will place his brother in law in the shop as manager.

You see," said "Oily Bill" to a reporter, "I have business here and there, and here and there on Maui and I want to look after it all I will place my brother-in-law, Mr. Aki in charge of the plumbing business."

There is another thing. We've put the appropriation of \$30,000 for the Lahaina water works. When that bill is passed I'll have a chance to put the bill in."

It is understood that Mr. Waters who sold out to the oily-tongued Senator from Maui, has gone to work for another plumbing establishment.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—There will be no extra session of Congress. This probability was wired to the Call on Wednesday last after the Cabinet meeting held on the President's train, but at that time it was not conclusively settled in the absence of Secretary Gage and Attorney-General Knox. But at today's meeting these points were decided.

There will be no extra session, for in the absence of a decision in the Supreme Court in the Philippines case it would be impossible for Congress to legislate intelligently.

Duties will continue to be collected in both the United States and the Philippines as at present. If the court decides against the Government, duties will be refunded.

GOVERNMENT IN PHILIPPINES.

The form of government in the Philippines will be changed on July 1. The new government will be conducted by civilians, but it will be "military" in name, and will report to the Secretary of War. All powers of this Government will be exercised under the military authority of the President.

The Cabinet session was one of the most important for many months. For two hours and a quarter the questions with which the administration is confronted were discussed. Attorney-General Knox taking the lead. He pointed out that if Congress should be called together it would be difficult to frame any legislation that would be certain to stand the test of the courts, since nothing had been decided as to the status of the Philippines.

AN EXTRA SESSION AVOIDED.

The President and other members of the Cabinet agreed in this view and concluded that there would be little more risk in continuing the present system than in asking Congress to legislate. This consideration settled the question of an extra session, and determined the authorities to go on collecting duties until a possible adverse decision of the court stops it. It is assumed that all the duties at both ends will be paid under protest. Secretary Gage does not think there is any danger of importers bringing any considerable amount of goods into the United States through the Philippines in the hope of securing a refund of duties. The cost of transportation to and from the Philippines would be considerable, and the amount of money locked up in duties that would have to be paid would be a serious matter.

KNOX'S VERY SUBTLE OPINION.

Knox has rendered a very subtle opinion. There is to be civil government in the Philippines, but it is to be called a military Government. In all provinces where the United States authority is well established there will be purely civil governments, such as now being installed by the Taft Commission. For the islands as a whole there will be a government administered by civilians under military authority, and responsible to the War Department. As soon as the revised tariff for the Philippines is completed it will be put into effect under the military authority of the President, as was done in the case of the present tariff. It had been hoped that this tariff would be ready on July 1st, but it is now believed that it cannot be ready before August 1st.

LONDON, June 4.—"Mark my words," said Andrew Carnegie tonight to a correspondent, "the time is coming when the continental powers will combine to smash up this little island of Great Britain. When that happens she will have to turn to the United States for help."

"I feel certain it will not be refused. The United States will step in and say 'Don't.' They will act just as Great Britain did in the Spanish-American war. What she did then was great, and it is not half realized yet."

When Carnegie gave utterance to these sentiments he was in the Langham Hotel, London, where he arrived from Scotland for the Chamber of Commerce gatherings. Until tonight he had steadfastly refused to be interviewed. Resuming the topic of Anglo-American relations, he said:

"I believe in the community of the English-speaking races, by which I mean that the Americans and the British are now closer than ever before. Could you get a better instance than the visit of the delegates of the New York Chamber of Commerce to Windsor last Saturday? I suggested it, and King Edward took up the idea thoroughly. It was a fitting commencement of the new reign. I know how deeply interested King Edward is in the United States. I have known this since the time, years ago, when I drove him on a locomotive in the United States, which, by the way, he did not forget when we met under different conditions."

"The idea that the visit of our delegates to Windsor can be in any way construed as King Edward's recognition of American superiority is all nonsense. The King is full of tact and of friendship for our country."

"Do you think," Carnegie was asked, "that British enterprise can be sufficiently stimulated to meet American competition?"

"Oh they can't compete with us," replied Carnegie with a smile.

"Would you advise the British people to place their fate in combinations?" said the interviewer.

"I'm out of business," responded Carnegie, "and I know nothing about combinations."

When questioned regarding the recent gift to the universities of Scotland, he said:

"Everything will be settled in every way satisfactory to both parties. The high Scotch officials and myself are still having conferences to arrange matters."

When asked if he contemplated further gifts he replied in the negative, adding:

"I have quite enough on my hands for the present. When this matter has been settled there will be time enough to think of something else."

BERLIN, June 1.—The German press this week devoted much space to the discussion of the relations between the United States and Germany. Correspondence from the United States has appeared in the Kreuz Zeitung and other influential papers describing the "spread of anti-German sentiment in

the United States," some of the correspondents going to the length of asserting that American papers are systematically inflaming the public mind to war against Germany. The papers here unanimously maintain that all the alleged German plans for the acquisition either of coaling stations or independent colonies in Central or South America are "sensational inventions."

A hater of smoke recently made the statement that the smoke cloud of London is plainly discernible at Locking, sixty-four miles from London, and its passage leaves a distinct residuum of black upon the soil. London's black cloud is supposed to represent 6,000 tons of coal in suspension every day.

Mrs. Martha Gregory is to receive one-third of the estate of the late millionaire stockyards and cattle owner of Chicago, the remaining two-thirds to be divided between twenty-eight heirs.

A Government contract to furnish 3,000,000 feet of lumber for Manila has been let to a Portland company. The shipment will go forward next month by the steamer Strategyle.

Teddy Oliver, a 18-year-old Midway vaudeville actor at the Buffalo fair, was killed by riding, through mistake, off a platform forty feet high, on his bicycle, into shallow water instead of deep.

Senator Williams Isaacs, who has for some time past acted as the New York representative of President Marroquin of Colombia, has been notified by the latter of his appointment as Colombian Minister to Ecuador. There have been no diplomatic relations between the two republics for some time.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The lawmakers in both houses put in Saturday forenoon in a most perfunctory way, and the afternoon at the race track. The Senate inserted several items in the Appropriation bill, which by this time is beginning to resemble a thing of shreds and patches. The lower House put the forenoon in considering the pay of the different deputy sheriffs of the islands. Neither branch of the Legislature was in good working order, and the motion to adjourn at 12 o'clock met with a hearty welcome in both instances.

When the Senate met on Saturday morning, Mr. Achi called the attention of that body to the fact that there were several items that should be in the bill that until that time had been omitted. The major portion of the morning was taken up with this work, uninteresting in itself, but necessary to the Home Rule ideas of proper Government.

During the morning Senator Kalanokalani brought in a resolution asking that \$5,000 be appropriated for a road in Nuuanu Valley. A similar petition from Dr. Russell asked the Legislature to appropriate the sum of \$13,000 for a road in Oloa. This, as well as the preceding one, passed the deliberating body without any dissent on the part of any of the members.

The Senate adjourned at twelve until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Achi made a motion to have water mains laid through the Fifth district. He said that these will be much needed in case there was a quarantine declared in the city. The request was granted. Following this came another motion of a similar nature from a Senator, who asked that the district in which he resides, and which is beyond the one in which Achi lives, be allowed an appropriation of \$10,000 for the better maintenance of its water supply. This also was granted. The salary of the Supreme Court bailiff, as the Supreme Court officer will know in the future, was fixed at \$2,400.

There were \$4,000 voted to the maintenance of roads from Kawaihae to the boundary of North Kona. The item of the Iona waterworks was raised from \$200 to \$2,000. The following items, all new, were inserted on the bill: Road from Mahukona to Kapaa, \$4,000; road on east side of Kalihi, \$15,000; extension of Fort street to Pauoa, \$20,000; road from Kapaa to Pololu, \$4,000; repairing road from Kawaihae to boundary of Keahualo, North Kona, \$4,000; road from Waihae bridge to Kilauea, \$5,000; redemption of Pihoehoe branch (Hilo), \$7,000, for the redemption of two miles to Kaunakani road (Hilo), \$2,000, building wharf shed at Hookea, South Kona, \$500; wharf shed at Hoopuloa, \$300; water pipes, Palama, from King street to sea, Ewa side Kamehameha Girls' School, \$5,000; water pipes east side Kalihi, \$10,000; running expenses of sewerage system \$32,160, extension Peck road, Oloa, \$5,000.

The House of Representatives is determined to see why one of its members was "wantonly insulted" by the Wilder Steamship Company on Wednesday last. A committee delegated with the power to engage a hack, regardless of expense, was told to look into the matter and report the result of their inquiries to the house at the end of five days.

The salary of the Attorney-General was then taken up. No change in the figures, \$7,200, was made. The salary of the Assistant Attorney-General was fixed at \$3,600. The salary of the clerk to the Attorney-General was passed at \$3,600. The amount that should be paid the high sheriff created quite a stir. After a prolonged discussion, in which the various members of the House joined, the biennial fee of that officer was placed at \$5,400. The deputy sheriff was placed on a salary of \$4,800. The clerk to the high sheriff was appropriated \$3,600. The salaries of the different deputy sheriffs came up for discussion at this point, and after a war of words, it was decided to place them in the third reading unaltered, from the previous reading. The salary of the Supreme Court officer was stricken out. The salary of the hack inspector was raised from \$2,400 to \$3,000, Monerratt urging as his reason that the man was a full-blooded Hawaiian. The suggestion was taken up and acted on in a hurry. To say that it passed is a superfluous use of words.

Following this came the adjournment until Monday morning.

Porto Rican Unfortunates.

The Examiner explains that the Porto Rican emigrants shipped to the Hawaiian plantations are held in Honolulu—tack from hunger to proceed further. Perhaps the unfortunate persons are suffering from another newspaper "crusade," such as they underwent in San Francisco.—News Letter.

Bishop Willis is at Kawaihae.

Clearing the Odds and Ends.

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the largest month's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and slashed the prices down to the amazing values which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them have been a dollar or more; many as high as \$2.00. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of price50c

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kids, Blacks and Tans; Silver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads; a rare chance to get a bargain in a stylish, serviceable belt10c By mail add 5c each extra for postage.

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NO ONE KNOWS

The Weight of Another Man's Burden—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

You know if you have a burden to bear.

You know where you are taxed to bear it.

You know how much trouble it gives you.

But do you know how to shake it off? The back bears more burdens than all the human organism.

It aches; it pains and is weak and lame.

Therefore, it's your fault if you don't come to the rescue.

Perhaps you don't know how. We will tell you, but you might doubt us.

We will let a Honolulu man do it, then.

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city, is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing. Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

LILUOKALANI TO VISIT BUFFALO

BUFFALO, June 1.—The happy, good-natured inhabitants of the Hawaiian Village on the Midway last night danced about in great glee when informed by King Tobin that the former queen of the Hawaiian Islands, Liluokalani, was coming here late this summer. She will be accompanied by Prince David Kawananakoa. Several of the villagers are personally acquainted with the queen and all love her.

The queen and the prince will be the guests of E. W. McConnell, the Hawaiian Village concessionaire. The formal announcement of their intended visit was made late yesterday afternoon by the publicity bureau of the Pan-American Exposition. It appears that the queen and the prince were invited to Buffalo by Richard H. Stafford, one of a party of Mystic Shrine members who escorted Imperial Potentate Lou De Winsor to Honolulu a short time ago to institute a temple of the Mystic Shrine. The queen could not give a definite answer at that time, but yesterday Mr. Stafford received a letter saying she would come with the prince. It is expected the two will be accompanied by a large retinue of friends.

Kinau from Hilo.

Wilder's steamer Kinau, Captain Freeman, arrived from Hilo and way ports on Saturday with the following passengers: Miss Liluokalani, Mrs. M. Heleluhe, Miss K. Anala, Mrs. K. Mana, John Aimoku, Joseph Aea, Miss Morrow, Mrs. M. Morrow, Mrs. Mumford and son, Mrs. F. E. McStocker, George C. Stratemeyer, Major W. A. Purdy, Wm. Thompson, A. G. Serrao, E. P. Mahie, H. Rachman, Mrs. J. K. E. Miss Kawakumale, M. K. Nakulana and wife, L. S. Lyman, R. A. Lyman, W. W. Hall, G. H. Robertson, E. H. Card, C. B. Kinney and wife, Mrs. O. H. Gulick, F. Franques, Mr. Von Waldhausen, Miss M. Bruns, Mrs. V. McGregor, Miss F. Yarrow, Wilder Wright, Frank Damon, Theodore Richards, G. A. Cooke, Miss Rose Amana, Mrs. Susan Kahinui, C. Nee Nan, J. R. Vendrell, R. Cockburn, E. A. Fraser, Miss T. Darrow, C. L. Rhodes and wife, J. H. Morange, Miss A. Diggles, John Spud, W. G. Chan, H. B. Boyd, David Eldridge, Miss L. Cockett, D. H. Kahalelo, Enoch Johnson, Mrs. C. H. Dickey, F. Alexander, A. T. White and son, R. Andrews, Hon. W. G. Irwin, Geo. A. Davis, W. Meyer, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Rev. J. Leadingham, Rev. A. V. Soares, B. Trueman, T. Okamura, K. Ishida, Wong Fook Sing, E. S. Timoteo, G. L. Kopa, W. M. Lyndgate, J. K. Kekahuna, Poepee Kamehamehuna, S. Kalihi, Wm. Holoeli, S. P. Kaala, D. A. K. K. Meemano, W. K. Poai, L. K. Kakaia, W. M. Kalaikaa, E. M. Hanana, H. Manase, David K. Keahi and eighty-seven on deck.

A New York refrigerating company may be fined over a million dollars for having game birds killed out of season in its possession. The fine will be at the rate of \$100 per bird. The suit is pending.

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